FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 178 14 September 1982

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REAGAN STRESSES ABORTION, PRAYER OVER DISARMAMENT

LD102350 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] As the November midterm election approaches the Reagan administration is stressing the need for national renewal. Allowing school prayer, outlawing abortion and cutting back the Federal Government are on top of the agenda. In Wisconsin and other states the electorate is preoccupied with a different problem. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

A resolution on the Wisconsin ballot urges a moratorium and reduction in Soviet and American nuclear arsenals. More than 120 town, city and county councils in the U.S. have expressed their desire for a mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze. Wisconsin will be the first state to put the issue in a statewide election. Nine more states are expected to have similar resolutions on ballots in November.

In his public statements, like in Manhattan, Kansas, President Reagan calls for a renewed faith in religion, morality and brotherhood and refers to Moses and the Ten Commandments. In the meantime a growing number of Americans accuse him of opposing almost every major arms control effort in 20 years and say his commitment to reduce arms lacks credibility. While outlawing abortion may be an important domestic issue, outlawing the arms race is a little bit more important, and not only to the American people. In the opinion of the prominent American economist and former politician John Kenneth Galbraith, who supports the idea of a nuclear freeze, the issue of arms control in general and a freeze in particular is the most dangerous issue any politician has to contend with. Being unable to offer anything that would contribute to halting the nuclear arms race, the U.S. President and his aides fudged up the issue. Instead of making nuclear disarmament one of the central if not the central topic in the midterm election, they focus on morality and faith and urge Americans to be proud of the Red, White and Blue and believe in her mission. What morality and brotherhood can there be in the United States, let alone the whole world, when prevailing in a prolonged nuclear conflict is publicly discussed by the nation's leaders? And not only discussed but, according to such an official document as the defense guidance for the next 5 years, is announced top priority?

Faced with the growing nuclear freeze movement, the Reagan administration was reported earlier this year to hold a nationwide debate on its nuclear policy. The way things stand now it is more eager to discuss abortion and school prayer. The Wisconsin ballot for the November election reads in part: It is the desire of the people of Wisconsin to have the Government of the United States work vigorously to negotiate a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction with appropriate verification with the Soviet Union and other nations. This appeal is likely to fall on deaf ears. The government continues to seek brotherhood in segregated schools and morality in the nuclear buildup.

ZA RUBEZHOM HITS U.S. STAND ON NUCLEAR WAR

PM081535 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No. 36 signed to press 2 Sep 82 p 7

["Polemical Notes" by "D.K.": "Washington Paradoxes, or an Arsonist in a Fireman's Helmet"]

[Text] The present U.S. administration is already quite "famous" for scandals -- bribes, fraud of tax establishments, cooperation with the Mafia -- and for fierce squabbles between the White House and departments, between secretaries themselves and between secretaries and Congress. This administration is the first in recent U.S. history which American commentators liken with good reason to the political action committee (political action committees are set up by industrialists and bankers) of the major military-industrial corporation Bechtel. The President has entrusted three of its high-ranking figures with U.S. foreign and military policy and, consequently, with the fate of not only the American people but also of all the allies.

It is also well know what Bechtel wants from the United States and the administration: a sharp increase in military spending, the suppression and subordination of the West European, Japanese and Canadian rivals, who have grown stronger and are challenging American monopolies, and the seizure of as large a number of sources of energy and raw materials in the developing countries as possible. After two directors as well as the president of the Bechtel Corporation took up very important posts in the administration -- C. Weinberger became defense secretary, K. David became deputy energy secretary in charge of nuclear weapons production, and somewhat later Shultz became secretary of state -- the administration secured a large-scale increase in spending on arms in general and on nuclear arms in particular. The first wish of Bechtel, as of other military-industrial monopolies, has been overfulfilled with interest: U.S. history has never known such giddy leaps in military budgets -- $1.5 trillion in 5 years!

Knowing full well that fear makes people give up their last penny -- the robber's cry "Your money or your life!" is known to young and old -- the slick operators, who have made their millions not at all with holy prayers, have mobilized all the news and propaganda media to intimidate not only the American people, who have to pay for the arms race, but also the peoples of West Europe. They have resorted to an old and cheap trick -- they have dragged out into the light of day the equally old and hackneyed "Soviet danger" bugaboo, adding to it the bogey of "international terrorism." Contrary to the facts and the Soviet leadership's official statements, reinforced by authentic documents, for more than 18 months now the millionaire secretaries have been wailing about "Soviet superiority" in arms, which previous administrations and presidents did not see and which they themselves did not see at the start of their rule.

Sensible people, having compared their hypocritical and false wails with the facts, have reached the correct conclusion that the Soviet Union does not want an arms race in general and a nuclear race in particular and that it officially and reponsibly proposes measures leading to the ending of that race and the lessening of the danger of a tragic clash fraught with catastrophe for all mankind. They have also been able to see for themselves, by following the actions, decisions and statements of the present U.S. rulers, that Washington is seeking to make a giant new leap in the arms race, having in fact entered upon a period of active preparation for nuclear war. The talk of a "limited nuclear war, which they tried to explain as "accidential slips of the tongue," has now proceeded to the phase of the practical drafting of plans for a "protracted" nuclear war.

These monstrous designs, correctly understood and evaluated by the international public, have not only aroused indignation but have given a boost to the powerful antiwar movement in West Europe, which has elicited an inspired response in the United States itself. It has assumed a nationwide and worldwide nature, acquiring a clearly expressed anti-Reagan thrust. The millionaire secretaries closely linked with military-industrial monopolies have increasingly frequently and resolutely been branded nuclear warmongers.

Trying to whitewash themselves, the branded ones are seeking to erase the stigma and pass themselves off as innocent doves and champions of peace and the antiwar movement. The chief champion of the arms race, the author of fantastic military budgets and the inventor of various kinds of nuclear wars -- "limited," "protracted," "purposeful" -- C. Weinberger is particularly assiduous. He recently sent the publishers of leading U.S. and West European newspapers a letter full of absurd fabrications about Soviet intentions.

The method used by Weinberger is very primitive and has been known since the time the first thieves appeared who hit on the idea of diverting attention from themselves by shouting "Stop, thief!" The millionaire secretary places on the Soviet Union all the blame for the American leap in nuclear arms, although he had neither facts nor figures to confirm his accusations. Disregarding the repeated statements of the Soviet leaders, who consider nuclear war to be madness, Weinberger ascribes to the Soviet Union the foolhardy intention of preparing to wage a "protracted" nuclear war.

The only "proof" the author of the letter cites is the words "protracted war," which he wrote in Russian. Plainly underestimating the mental capabilities of American and West European publishers, the U.S. defense secretary decided that this "proof" was sufficient for them, particularly as he possesses no other. Without citing a single source, the author of the letter maintains that Soviet "scientific works and military doctrine highlight the concept of conducting combat operations under conditions of using nuclear weapons." Ignoring equally unceremoniously the Soviet statements and documents submitted to the United Nations, Weinberger groundlessly maintains that "they (the Russians -- D.K.) believe they can start and win a nuclear war." And this was written after the Soviet Union had pledged before the whole world not to be the first to use nuclear weapons!

The cowardly U.S. refusal to follow the Soviet example has refuted all the Washington figures' demogogic big talk of their desire to prevent nuclear war. Instead of directly and clearly stating its refusal to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- which would, in point of fact, deliver mankind from the danger of an irreparable catastrophe -- Washington, as follows from Weinberger's letter, has been forced to resort to false verbal flourishes. Complaining that certain newspapers "incorrectly depict" American nuclear policy, the secretary writes: "Some people find it hard to understand the policy of deterrence, because it is based on a paradox. At the same time, it is very simple: It is a question of making the cost of a nuclear war far greater than any possible 'benefits' to the country that starts such a war."

Not one sensible statesman, apart from those who have now come together in Washington, has spoken or even mentioned any "benefits" of nuclear war. It is only in the United States that people believe and openly say that it benefits them to limit that war to European territory. It is only in the United States that people believe and speak of the beneficial nature of a "preemptive strike" using nuclear weapons. It is only in the United States that people believe and speak of the benefits of timely preparations -- and this runs right through the secretary's letter -- for a "protracted" nuclear war.

C. Weinberger's desire to exert pressure through publishers on the editors and employees of newspapers telling of American preparations for nuclear war has bewildered some people, roused others to protest and elicited in yet others the conviction that the nuclear maniacs in Washington represent a real danger to all mankind. The secretary's attempt to pull on a fireman's helmet to hide the fact of an arsonist will deceive no one.

The Americans have a saying: "If a bird looks like a duck, quacks like a duck and acts like a duck, it is a duck." If an arsonist looks like an arsonist, talks like an arsonist and acts like an arsonist, he is an arsonist.

U.S. CHOOSES MILITARIZATION OF SPACE PROGRAM

LD121824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0610 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (TASS) -- One of the most characteristic features of the U.S. space program at the beginning of the eighties is the sharp intensification of its militarization, both quantitatively and qualitatively, the journal USA ECONOMY POLICIES AND IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] writes in its September issue.

While the total volume of activity in research and use of space in monetary terms is growing very slowly, and many long-term scientific and applied projects are slowing down and being called off, the relative importance of projects directly or indirectly linked to the use of space for military purposes is growing.

The actions of the Republican administration in the accelerated development of the race in strategic arms and other types of weapons of mass destruction have spread to the expanse of space as well, which the Pentagon, with the approval of some of the leading political figures, would like to turn into an arena of military activities, the journal notes.

The general tone of the remarks of the top leaders of the Republican administration and the U.S. Defense Department gives reason for considering that they are turning their attention less and less to the system of international accords limiting the creation of and the spreading of various types of weapons.

The open calls for an increase in the relative number of military projects in the U.S. space program, which contradict the spirit and the letter of the 1958 national law on aviation and space research, have proved possible only thanks to the fact that the highest echelons of the present administration have taken a definite course of expanding the number of arms.

The article states that many opinions have appeared in the American press calling for the accelerated creation of the laser weapons systems. Representatives of the military department and some journalists openly talk about equipping satellites and high-altitude planes with laser weapons to strike at the space installations of the enemy; about the so-called beam weapon, [puchkovoye oruzhiye] which is also intended for striking targets in space and in the atmosphere; about the miniature satellite interceptors, equipped with infrared guidance systems. Experts in the Defense Department are again beginning to debate the advisability of creating "invulnerable" command points, military installations on the Moon and other similar projects.

Not long ago, it was announced in the United States that a "space command" had been created in the framework of the U.S. Air Force, to be based in Colorado Springs. Part of its function will be to use satellites, on a day-to-day basis, to control the means of intercepting enemy space hardware, supervise the use of the "space shuttle" in the interests of the Defense Department and, in the future, use laser and other space weapon-systems for military actions in space. A bill has even gone before Congress to rename the U.S. Air Force the American military-space forces.

The U.S. Defense Department is already dissatisfied with the growth of spending on military-scientific research and development and on buying new weapon systems to incorporate in their arsenal, and is striving to force NASA and other departments involved in the creation of new technology to work for it as intensively as possible, the article says. The clear trend toward the militarization of the U.S. space program is gradually, step by step, devaluing the role of NASA in the conquest of space, and is lowering the prestige of this organization, which enjoys much respect among the scientific community. The leaders of NASA have not ignored these unfavorable tendencies, which were conceived in the U.S. space program at the end of the seventies. They put forward serious proposals the realization of which could increase the contribution of cosmonautics in the development of science, increase the economic profitability of applied space projects, widen the circle of state and private organizations and of individuals in the United States and abroad that, for a certain fee, have access to the achievements of the space program, and improve the science, technology, economic and services sectors.

"However, in spite of the favorable conditions for a more balanced development of the space program that were formed in the period of detente and normalization of Soviet-American relations, the political leaders of the United States, the Pentagon and the large corporations have chosen the path of further militarization of space," the journal stresses.

PRAVDA 'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' OF WEEK'S EVENTS

PM131351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 4

[Untitled Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Consonant Goals

The week's conversation between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, who was on an official visit to the USSR, made a broad worldwide impact. It was noted by the Soviet side that the general thrust of Soviet foreign policy initiatives to solve the key problems of modern times by preventing nuclear war, halting the arms race and effecting disarmament -- is consonant with the peace-loving goals and principles of the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union rejects as a matter of principle the policy of preparation for nuclear war, the achievement of military superiortiy and the use of force in international affairs in general. For his part, J. Perez de Cuellar rated highly the Soviet Union's foreign policy which is invariably aimed, as he stressed, at strengthening peace and mutual understanding between peoples.

During the exchange of views mention was made of the need to step up UN efforts in the main sphere of its activity: maintaining international peace and security. It is clear from recent speeches by the UN secretary general that he is very worried that the potential of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council as a forum for talks on urgent international problems, is not being exploited enough. The Security Council is too often unable to take resolute steps to settle conflicts and its resolutions are ignored by those who consider themselves strong enough to behave in that way.

Pointing out the urgent task of resurrecting the charter concept of collective action, the UN secretary general proposed in his annual report the holding of a Security Council conference at the highest possible level to discuss the questions strengthening the collective security system and increasing the role of the community of nations in the settlement of conflicts. This proposal, which, incidentally, has already met with opposition from bellicose circles in the United States, accords with the Soviet initiative. Indeed, as was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, "It would be useful to convene a special session of the Security Council attended by the top leaders of the council member-states to look for the key to the normalization of the international situation and the prevention of war."

The topicality of these proposals is evidenced by the existence of acute conflict situations in a number of parts of the world, including the Near East. The other day the conference of heads of Arab states and governments ended in the Moroccan city of Fes. It formulated their common approach to the current phase of the Near East crisis in connection with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Palestinian detachments' evacuation of west Beirut. The conference demanded that the Israeli aggressors get out of Lebanese territory forthwith.

The Fes meeting participants confirmed the Palestinian people's right to exercise their inalienable national rights under the leadership of the PLO. They advocated the setting up of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip with its capital in the Arab part of Jerusalem; they demanded the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and the liquidation of the Israeli settlements there; they proposed that the Security Council guarantee peace between all states in the region.

The need to achieve an all-embracing and just Near East settlement through collective efforts by all interested sides, including the PLO, is dictated by life itself.

Discussions in Toronto

There has been much comment in the Western press on the conference of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). It was held in the Canadian city of Toronto and was attended by representatives of 146 countries. The fiercest discussions were on the growing debts of young Asian, African and Latin American states. In the past 3 years their debts to Western powers have increased by more than 50 percent and have reached the astronomical sum of $540 billion. The developing countries' finance ministers stated in Toronto that unless urgent steps are taken "the entire international system of trade and finance will collapse."

The root of the matter, therefore, is the contradictions between states which have freed themselves from colonial dependence, on the one hand, and imperialist powers on the other. The Asian, African and Latin American states want to eliminate inequality and injustice in world economic ties. They demand restrictions on the tyranny of transnational corporations, the restructuring of the mechanism of international trade and states' undisputed sovereignty over their own natural resources.

On the initiative of the developing countries, supported by the socialist community, the General Assembly once took a decision to hold global talks within the UN framework on key problems relating to the establishment of a new international economic order. However, the present U.S. administration is blocking the fulfillment of the resolution.

Moreover, Washington has sought to curtail ties with the developing countries on a multilateral basis, in particular through the IMF and IBRD. At the present session in Toronto this was manifested in the matter of the financial activity of the International Development Association [IDA], an affiliate of the IBRD which is giving interest-free loans to the most needy countries.

The United States has sharply reduced its payments to the IDA and it also opposed the proposals to double the IMF's resources for giving emergency aid to countries which find themselves in a particularly difficult financial position. The expediency of such a measure is evidenced by, in particular, the example of Mexico. Its debts have exceeded $80 billion, so that the immediate payments on them alone absorb virtually the whole of the country's export income.

Many of the IMF and IBRD conference participants had something to say about the present U.S. administration's approach to the developing countries' problems. This approach, expounded by President Reagan at the Cancun conference last fall, has two main goals: first, to give aid to the "third world" primarily by passing international organizations to use a bilateral basis, so that it is easier to link it to U.S. military political interests. Second, to allocate the paramount role in this venture not to state funds but to private capital investments. This means the young states' giving in to pressure from foreign monopolies, sacrificing independent national economic development and abandoning all forms of state regulation of it.

"The developing states' calls for aid in conquering hunger and poverty have encountered a wall of indifference" was UPI's summing up of the Toronto discussions.

The joint conference of the IMF and the IBRD showed again that the United States is now the chief opponent of the restructuring of the international economic order on the basis of equality and justice. U.S. imperialism is leading the forces who are seeking to keep Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the neocolonialist yoke and, by plundering the developing countries' natural resources, doom them to poverty and backwardness.

A Remarkable Shift

Early parliamentary elections were held in the Netherlands 8 September. The election struggle was conducted on two main problems this time. The first was whether to seek a way out of the economic crisis by cutting back the social security system and reducing taxes on businessmen. The second was whether to agree to the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons -- 48 Tomahawk cruise missiles -- in the Netherlands.

It is noteworthy that the greatest electoral support was received by the social democratic Labor Party which gives an unambiguously negative answer to both these questions. It has regained the position of the largest party in Parliament. Whereas both of the Labor Party's former partners in the left-center coalition which collapsed in May -- the Christian Democratic appeal and Democrats 1966 -- suffered defeats, on the other hand.

Let us recall that the ostentatious withdrawal from the government of six social democratic ministers was the reason for the early elections. In so doing the Labor Party was expressing its disagreement with the attempts to shift the burden of the crisis onto the least affluent strata of the population. The Dutch economy is experiencing serious difficulties. Industrial production is at a standstill. Natural gas extraction in Groningen Province, which was a boon to the treasury, has gone into decline. With 540,000 unemployed the state is incapable of balancing income and expenditure. The Labor Party and the trade unions, on whom the former relies, recognize the need for certain sacrifices but oppose placing them on workers' shoulders.

The disputes over the economic course have been exacerbated by the question of the U.S. cruise missiles -- a stick of political dynamite in the present election campaign. In 1979 the Netherlands agreed to their deployment in principle alone, reserving itself the right to take a final decision depending on the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Over 400,000 participants in the vast antimissile demonstration held in Amsterdam last fall convincingly expressed Dutch feelings. A mass demonstration under the slogan "Vote against the cruise missiles!" was held recently in Rotterdam.

However, pressure from across the ocean is being increasingly felt among Dutch political circles. Unlike the Labor Party, which has been consistently opposing the Tomahawk missile deployment, other parties have been adopting an evasive stance. Washington makes no secret of the fact that it would like to see a right-center coalition between the Christian Democratic appeal and the so-called People's Party for Freedom and Democracy in power in the Netherlands.

Since none of the parties has a majority in the Dutch parliament, complicated talks on the formation of a coalition government are again in prospect. However, the remarkable change in voters' feelings surely cannot fail to affect the political atmosphere both within the Netherlands and in neighboring Belgium and the FRG, where increasingly broad public strata oppose the deployment of the U.S. missiles.

After Honolulu

Major joint maneuvers between the United States and Japan begin 13 September. Tokyo has announced that over 80 Japanese ships, 90 aircraft and about 16,000 personnel will participate in them. The aim of the exercises is to practice joint operations to blockade straits in the Japense archipelago and to patrol sealanes in the Northwest Pacific.

It is striking that these maneuvers are being conducted immediately after the U.S.-Japanese Consultative Conference on Security Questions in Honolulu. In the KYODO news agency's opinion, that meeting marks a new stage in U.S.-Japanese military cooperation. Its main outcome was the agreement in practice to begin preparations for joint operations to patrol the air and sea space up to 1,000 miles (that is 1,700 km) from Japanese shores.

Hitherto such headquarters developments have only affected Japanese territory. Now it is a question of cooperation between the two countries' armed forces beyond the confines of the Japanese islands. It is envisaged that the U.S. 7th Fleet will transfer a number of its functions (in particular, the antiair and antisubmarine defense of the sea lanes) to the Japanese Navy in an extensive zone of the Pacific extending west of Guam and North of the Philippines.

The participants in the Honolulu meeting agreed to arrange more frequent joint maneuvers between the two countries' armed forces. Exercises of this kind are closely linked to the plans to deploy new U.S. "theater" weapons in the Far East. Literally on the eve of the conference the Japanese air force held maneuvers with U.S. B-52 strategic bombers which are to be equipped with cruise missiles. Iwo Jima Island, lying approximately midway between Guam (where the B-52's are based) and the U.S. Air Force bases in Japan, will be turned into an important support point for joint combat operations.

The broadening of the framework of military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo is a conveninet pretext for the supporters of Japanese militarization to legalize the use of the "Self-Defense Forces" outside the country and thereby to cancel once and for all Article 9 of the Constitution which proclaims the renunciation of the creation of [Japan's] own armed forces. On the other hand, the activization of Japan's military role in the 1,000-mile zone meets the Pentagon's strategic scheme of relocating a section of its combat facilities from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean to keep the Persian Gulf oilfields under U.S. control and to get its military bloc partners to fill the consequent gaps.

Washington is also seeking a similar "division of labor" from its West European allies. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger made a noteworthy statement on this score in an interview with London's THE TIMES a few days ago. He said that the NATO members should also be engaged in planning combat operations beyond the North Atlantic Treaty's zone of operation, especially in the event of Near East emergencies. The Pentagon chief considers it necessary to develop options for the use of the NATO powers' forces in that region in advance in order to ensure access to the Near East oilfields. Involving the allies in dangerous military adventures for the sake of U.S. imperial interests -- such is Washington's general line in both West and East.

FURTHER ON USSR-WEST EUROPE GAS PIPELINE

British Fulfillment of Orders Ban

LD101740 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] London September 10 TASS -- British Ministry of Commerce has taken a decision today that two more British companies ignore the prohibition imposed by the United States. These firms -- Walter Kidde Company and Andrew Corporation -- are fulfilling orders to supply equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. The Ministry of Commerce released a statement literally a few hours after the United States had officially announced the introduction of sanctions against the John Brown Engineering Company which shipped six compressors for the pipeline to Leningrad yesterday.

FRG Firm's Offer

LD140832 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- The West German firm Mannesmann has offered its Soviet partners to conclude a "long-term agreement till the end of the current Soviet five-year plan period for the delivery of large-diametre pipes to the USSR."

This has been released to TASS by the managing director of Mannesmann Handel AG, Dieter Meier, who is visiting Moscow in connection with the international branch exhibition Khimia-82 (Chemistry-82).

Dieter Meier pointed out further that Mannesmann would deliver to the Soviet Union 500,000 tons of large-diametre pipes under a contract signed earlier and is going to bring these deliveries to 700,000 tons in the coming year. He said that negotiations were under way in Moscow on the terms of pipe deliveries envisaged for 1983.

The firm also delivers equipment for the large-scale project -- the export gas pipeline which will connect Urengoy (Siberia) and the USSR western border.

Dieter Meier pointed out the continuity of business mutually advantageous ties between Mannesmann and its Soviet partners. Thus, the firm delivered to the USSR 7.6 million tons of 1,420-millimetre and other pipes in the period from 1959 to last July.

Touching upon the discriminatory measures of the Reagan administration against the Soviet side, Mr. Meier underlined: "We favour free, open world trade and come out against any restrictions irrespective of where they come from. Trade is a bridge for mutual understanding between peoples".

Dieter Meier said in conclusion that it is planned to sign the first ever agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between Mannesmann and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in Dusseldorf in mid-October.

Construction Progress

LD131026 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- The builders of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline had, by the end of the past week, welded together 743 kilometres of pipes and laid in trenches 450 kilometres of the transcontinental gas pipeline through which Soviet gas will be supplied to West European countries. The construction of the export gas pipeline, started in June, is now in progress on 24 sections of the pipeline route in central regions of the Soviet Union from the Volga to the Dnepr. The pipeline has already crossed the Kama River. The construction of underwater passages across the rivers Volga, Don and Dnepr, the largest rivers in the European part of the country, is in full swing. Preparatory work has been started on the sites of compressor stations which are to have gas-pumping turbines with a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts.

In winter, when West Siberia's marshes, impassable in summer, get frozen, work will be started on 15 sections of the gas pipeline. In expert opinion it will be at that time of the year that construction work on the pipeline will reach its peak. Pipes will then be laid at the rate of 30 kilometres a day.

In the Soviet Union we build gas pipelines with a diameter of almost 1.5 metres, designed for a pressure of 75 atmospheres. Under the current five-year plan (1981-1985) two gas pipelines have already linked the world is biggest Urgengoy deposit in West Siberia with the central regions of the country. A third gas pipeline, Urengoy-Novopskov, is to be completed in November. With the completion of their sections the builders of this pipeline go to build the 4451-kilometre export gas pipeline.

NATO WAR REHEARSALS INCREASE TENSION IN EUROPE

LD131208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] In the FRG and a number of other West European countries the NATO air force exercise "Cold Fire-82" is taking place. At the same time in the north and center of the FRG maneuvers of land units are beginning.

This is only part of the series of large-scale exercises organized by the NATO command on an enormous area from Norway to Turkey. Altogether about 300,000 servicemen will take part in them. REUTER reports that about 5,000 U.S. Marines will carry out a landing on the Danish coast. This operation is being carried out within the framework of exercises in the North Sea, where there are already over 160 warships and 250 aircraft. This whole warmongering extravaganza is being conducted to the accompaniment of loud pronouncements by NATO officials spokesmen about some sort of threat to the countries of West Europe from the Soviet Union, and the need to strengthen the alliance. The deliberately dramatized large-scale rehearsals of armed conflict on European territory clearly meet the requirements of the grand strategy of Washington and the NATO militarists aimed at stepping up tension on the European Continent.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL PEREZ DE CUELLAR VISITS

Soltan on Brezhnev Meeting

LD111554 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev received in Moscow earlier in the week United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Ceellar, now on an official visit to this country. During their conversation, writes our commentator Yuriy Soltan, the two leaders discussed important international problems. They took note of growing tension in the world and the rising war danger. The main source of the danger is easy to determine. It is enough to take a look at the record high U.S. military budget that President Reagan signed earlier this week. The emphasis in the budget is on nuclear, neutron and other rearmament of the United States. Or one may take a look at the directives worked out in the White House for a winnable nuclear war, both limited and protracted.

President Brezhnev said the Soviet Union rejects this line just as it rejects in general the use of force in international relations. In its foreign policy, the USSR is guided exclusively by one concern: to promote peace. This is the goal of the latest Soviet initiatives, the most important of which is the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Isn't that a practical measure to reduce the threat of nuclear war? If other powers supported this pledge, which is unilateral, nuclear war would be ruled out from our lives.

The number one priority before mankind is to end the arms race; mankind has never faced such a great need before. And this means not only scrapping grenades and rifles but destroying missiles along with the most devastating nuclear warheads that man has created. Soviet people believe any tools of war can be scrapped. The Soviet Union is ready for that, but naturally, on a reciprocal basis.

At the recent United Nations General Assembly session most delegates supported a Soviet memorandum which outlines concrete and realistic measures of disarmament. The idea is to freeze nuclear weapons, to prevent the creation of new weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons. It is also proposed to turn Europe into a nuclear-free continent or to create there a large zone with much reduced nuclear arsenals. There are other proposals in the memorandum, too, but there is no consent of the United States so far for a constructive discussion of the proposals to find mutually acceptable solutions.

There is another characteristic feature of the Soviet foreign policies. I am deeply convinced, said President Brezhnev, that the path to peace and security lies not through one state dictating terms to others but through actual respect of the right of every nation to arrange its life the way it sees fit. The Soviet Union is guided by this principle in its approach to solving acute conflict situations, like the one that prevails now in the Middle East because of the policy of the United States and Israel.

During his meeting with the United Nations secretary general, President Brezhnev pointed up the need to press for a comprehensive and fair Middle East settlement through collective efforts of all the interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Despite the fact that some people in the West see no future for lesser tensions, it is impossible to stop the process of reducing them. The Soviet Union will be making every effort for the process to develop without interruptions and to become all-embracing.

Perez de Cuellar on Brezhnev

LD101108 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 10 Sep 82

["USSR: Constructive Policy of Detente" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- I am under a strong impression of my meeting with general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, a TASS correspondent was told by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is currently on an official visit in the Soviet Union. In the course of the meeting, he said, we discussed a number of important international issues, making a special emphasis on questions of disarmament and the Middle East situation. I have a very strong impression that the Soviet Union is extremely interested in a dialogue with all nuclear powers aimed at starting a real and concrete policy of disarmament.

Speaking on the recent peace initiatives tabled by the Soviet Union at the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar noted that they are concrete and specific. The most impressive Soviet initiative, he said, has been the decision of your country's government to renounce unilaterally the first use of nuclear weapons. In the course of the meeting with Leonid Brezhnev I told him, the U.N. secretary general said, that this kind of initiative is a striking illustration of the commitments to be taken by states which are interested in a start of the real process of disarmament.

During my stay in the Soviet Union, Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out, I met not only with leaders, but also with representatives of your country's public. I have drawn the conclusion that all of them sincerely strive for peace and disarmament. The Soviet Union is on first-line positions in the struggle for peace and detente. Detente, the U.N. secretary general went on to say, is the key word for the United Nations to work in a constructive way. I believe that the U.N. is called upon to play the role of a catalyst in drawing up ways for the settlement of such difficult problems of the present-day world as disarmament or Middle East settlement. The United Nations Organisation should become a forum, within whose framework complex international issues will not only be permanently examined. That forum is called upon to exert an impression on governments to achieve concrete results aimed at solving pressing international problems.

Along with noting the importance of ensuring nuclear disarmament, Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out the need of reducing conventional arms. The conventional arms race, he said, has involved apart from the developed, also the developing countries. The U.N. secretary general underscored the importance of the recent special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly. The session, he pointed out, created an atmosphere of general understanding of the need of a prompt and serious policy of disarmament by all U.N. countries.,

Luncheon, Departure From Moscow

LD101404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1331 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today gave a luncheon in honor of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. They exchanged short toasts.

Andrey Gromyko pointed to the important role played by the United Nations in the prevention of nuclear war, the cessation of the arms race and disarmament. He said that, as had been emphasized by Leonid Brezhnev personally during his discussions with the UN Secretary General, the Soviet Union has supported and will support the United Nations in its efforts to strengthen peace and international security.

Speaking in reply, Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed great appreciation for the Soviet Union's constructive stance in the UN. He expressed great satisfaction with his discussion with Leonid Brezhnev and his talks in Moscow. The UN secretary general warmly congratulated the USSR Government and the Soviet people on their imminent great festival: the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Present at the luncheon were, on the Soviet side, Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Vyacheslav Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Boris Stukalin, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; and other officials.

The luncheon took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

In the afternoon Javier Perez de Cuellar left for Leningrad. He was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

Arrival in Leningrad

LD101504 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Leningrad September 10 TASS -- The U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has arrived from Moscow here today. At Leningrad Airport bedecked by flags of the United Nations, the USSR and the Russian Federation, the guest was greeted by deputies to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad city Council of People's Deputies Kazimir Labetskiy, Natalya Yeliseyeva, Boris Taukin and other officials.

At the Victory Square, the guest was shown the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad in World War Two. The monument stands several kilometres away from the line of defence of Leningrad which lived encircled by German fascist troops for nine hundred days. Javier Perez de Cuellar paid tribute to the memory of the heroic defenders of the city and its residents who repelled the onslaught of Hitlerite hordes, and laid flowers to the sculptural compositions of the monument.

On the visit to the Soviet Union's second largest city, the guest is accompanied by the USSR chief delegate to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy, and deputies to the U.N. secretary general Brian Urquhart, Vyacheslav Ustinov and Diego Cordovez.

Meeting With Romanov

LD101955 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Leningrad September 10 TASS -- The U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar began his sojourn in Leningrad by visiting the historic building of the Smolnyy Palace which sixty-five years ago saw the signing of the decree on peace -- one of the first legislative acts of the Soviet Government. Here, he had a meeting with Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Leningrad regional CPSU Committee.

Grigoriy Romanov emphasized that, like the whole of the Soviet people, the Leningraders receive with satisfaction the official visit of the United Nations secretary general to the USSR and the conversation he held in Moscow with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, during which the desire was expressed to intensify efforts in support of international peace and security.

Javier Perez de Cuellar commented on the importance of the efforts of the Soviet Union to safeguard peace and stressed that the commitment not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons, assumed by the USSR, provided convincing proof thereof. During the conversation they stressed the need to further strengthen the cohesion of all progressive forces in the struggle for detente, ending the arms race and eliminating acute conflict situations in some parts of the world, including the Middle East.

In Smolnyy, which now houses the Leningrad regional committee of the Communist Party, the guest saw the Lenin Memorial Museum. The Muesum is in the first study of the leader of the revolution, in the room where he lived over four months and in the conference hall. This hall is widely known for the fact that in October 1917, following the overthrow of the bourgeois government, Soviet power was proclaimed there.

Activities in Leningrad

LD110956 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Leningrad September 11 TASS -- Javier Perez de Cuellar has described the struggle of the Leningraders for the freedom of their homeland during the years of the Second World War as an example worthy of admiration. Addressing yesterday an official dinner given by the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies, the U.N. secretary general stressed that the teaching of Lenin, whose life had long been connected with that city, and the practical experience of repelling a foreign aggression serve for the Leningraders as a weighty reason for being truly dedicated to peace. This striving for peace is characteristic also of the entire Soviet people, a convincing proof of which have been the meetings with general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Javier Perez de Cuellar said. I represent the organization, the meaning of whose existence is preservation of peace on earth, and the main point in carrying out this task is the struggle for nuclear disarmament. In this campaign for peace the United Nations has the support of many peace-loving countries, in whose first ranks is the Soviet Union.

In the course of familiarizing himself with Leningrad, the U.N. secretary general has visited today the Piskarev memorial cemetery, where nearly half a million soldiers and citizens were buried. They fell during the years of the Second World War when the city was under a 900-day siege of Nazi troops. But neither bombings and shellings, nor cold and hunger (on the worst days the inhabitants of Leningrad received 125 grammes of bread a day each) could break the courage of the defenders of Leningrad.

The story told to J. Perez de Cuellar about heroism of Leningraders was illustrated with documents on view at the museum of the memorial. The guest was shown a photographic copy of the order issued by the Nazi command on total destruction of Leningrad. The defenders of the city prevented the implementation of that order.

Paying tribute to the courage of Soviet people, the U.N. secretary general laid a wreath to the monument of mother homeland crowning the memorial.

On the same day Javier Perez de Cuellar visited the Hermitage, one of the world's biggest museums having now on its stocks more than two million various exhibits, among them paintings, sculptures and works of applied art.

Visit to Pskov

LD111014 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Leningrad September 11 TASS -- U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has today left Leningrad for the ancient Russian town of Pskov. [Moscow TASS in English at 1605 GMT on 11 September reports from U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar left the old Russian city to return to Leningrad.]

Further Activities, Departure

LD121404 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Leningrad, September 12, TASS -- U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar spent his last day in the USSR in Leningrad suburbs. He made a trip to Pushkin and Pavlovsk, famous for their palace and park ensembles.

In Pushkin the guest visited the Catherin Palace built in the 18th century by the famous architect Bartholomeo Rastrelli and known by its art collections of paintings, porcelain, applied art articles. The famous Amber Room was also in that building. It was stolen by Nazi fascists during the Second World War, when the palace was fully wrecked by the occupationists.

It took the restorers almost two decades to erect the building practically anew. But the interior of many walls, including the Amber Room, is being still restored. The restoration work is to be completed in the five-ten years.

After visiting Pushkin, called so in honour of great Russian poet (1799-1837), who spent his adolescent years in that town, Javier Perez de Cuellar visited Pavlovsk. In that suburb there is one more wonderful palace which, just as other former residence houses of the tsarist family, was opened for the broad public after the Great October Revolution.

On the same day, the secretary general of the United Nations Organization, who stayed on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left the USSR.

FURTHER ON IMF, IBRD MEETINGS IN TORONTO

U.S. 'Obstructionist' Stand

LD100944 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] New York, September 10, TASS -- The four-day session in the city of Toronto in Canada of two leading financial organisations of the West -- the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has actually proved to be fruitless.

Because of the obstructionist stand taken by the USA, which dominates these organizations, no agreement has been reached on increasing contributions of the industrialized countries to the IMF fund, which has been the main item on the agenda of the session. The American line, which was not supported even by such closest allies of the USA as Britain and the FRG, has confirmed the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the participants in the meeting that the Washington administration has no stake in rendering fair aid to the developing countries. As Secretary General of the Commonwealth Shridat Rampal stressed, the United States, acting almost on its own, prevents international community from progress on the path of a reorganization of the financial system, which is threatened with a collapse.

Iranian's View, CEMA Offer

NC111737 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] The annual conference of the IMF and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] is continuing in Toronto, Canada, and Iran's delegation, headed by Finance Minister Nemazi, is participating in it. In their remarks, the representatives of the developing countries have strongly condemned both organizations. Referring to the imperialist nature of these organizations' activities, Nemazi stressed the need to overcome the inequalities among the members of the IMF and IBRD.

Under present conditions, relations in these two organizations cannot take any other form because the 10 developed capitalist countries, for instance in the IMF, have more votes than the 126 developing countries. As a result, all affairs are in the hands of the imperialist governments and, first and foremost, the United States, whose only thought is its own spiteful interests. It is not surprising that the United States has received special credits from the IMF equal to the total credits given to 109 developing countries, although the United States can in no way be called the country most in need of financial assistance. The United States assures that IMF credits are chiefly allocated to those countries whose governments are unconditionally subservient to Washington's will or to governments that have gained power with direct U.S. help.

While regulating the allocation of credits to various countries, the United States also tries to direct the policies of these countries on the course it deems necessary. Two years ago, when the Egypt of As-Sadat's era placed its territory at the disposal of U.S. aircraft to land paratroopers near Tabas in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the IMF granted a $1-billion credit to Egypt. The successful talks between the Pentagon and Pakistan, which has agreed to allow military bases to be built and U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces stationed near the Iranian border and also to diligently participate in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, coincided with the allocation of a $1.6-billion IMF credit to Pakistan.

Meanwhile, the United States is using this fund to exert pressure on countries which pursue an independent policy. When President Reagan failed to make India follow Washington's intentions, the IMF cut a credit to India -- which had been granted with very easy and favorable terms -- almost in half.

Naturally, the representatives of Iran and other developing countries participating in the Toronto conference want the nature of the IMF and IBRD to change and are working toward basing all international economic relations on democracy and equal rights. The U.S. economic secretary, Regan, hastily rejected these logical demands and tried to pressure the participants in the conference who have criticized the malicious U.S. policy of using the IMF and IBRD.

However, those developing countries which want to resist imperialist absolutism can today depend in their struggle for their rights on the strong support of the members of the socialist bloc, which supports cooperation with other countries on the basis of full equality. In a special joint message to the participants in the 11th special UN session on economic issues, CEMA members expressed their solidarity with the legal demands of the developing countries that want to gain complete economic independence and to rid themselves of inequalities and injustice by one country on another. The socialist bloc has announced that it is prepared to increase economic assistance to developing countries. The extent and measure of this assistance can be judged from the fact that in developing countries more than 3,000 economic units have been built so far with the assistance of socialist countries and more than 1,500 various units are being built. Heavy industry units, which form the basis of a country's independent economy, top this list. This is the policy being followed closely by the socialist countries. At the 26th CPSU CC Congress, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that we are prepared to extend assistance and that we help in practice in the establishment of just international economic relations.

End of Conference

LD102042 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development have ended their annual conference in Toronto, Canada. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Aleksandr Zholkver writes:

For a whole week finance ministers and bank presidents from more than 140 countries discussed the economic situation in the capitalist world and arrived at the unanimous conclusion which already on the first day of the conference was clearly formulated by the Canadian prime minister. He said that the world economy is in the worst state of the past 40 years, and indeed most of the capitalist countries are experiencing a depression.

In the United States, the biggest capitalist country, about one-third of the production capacities are standing idle in a number of leading industries from steel to automobile building, and that despite the very broad manufacture of arms. [sentence as heard] The production capacities that are not used have led to the appearance of a big number of people out of work. The total number of unemployed in the capitalist countries has reached 30 million. That means that 1 out of every 10 able-bodied persons is deprived of the right to work, and consequently to earn a living.

The economic situation is even more complicated in the developed countries. At the conference in Toronto it was pointed out that in the past 3 years their debts increased by more than one-half and reached an astronomical figure of some $600 billion. As for the United States secretary of the treasury, his recommendation in Toronto was simple: Tighten the belts. But of course that does not apply to the American monopolies, and first of all the arms manufacturers who continue to make fabulous profits both inside and outside the country.

When getting closer acquainted with the conference in Toronto what comes to one's mind is the analysis of capitalism made by Karl Marx back in the last century. Today it has lost none of its significance. Karl Marx wrote that with the setting in of imperialism, the internationalist character of the capitalist economy increases with all the features typical for it from anarchy in capitalist production to acute contradictions both among individual capitalist firms and among capitalist countries on the whole. And Vladimir Lenin on his part described making profits for the export of capital abroad as squared parasitism [as heard]. All this was borne out once again in Toronto, where the biggest bankers, and first of all the American bankers, came out against the Government of Mexico, which has decided to nationalize the banks and so end the plunder of the country by foreign capital. Despite all the attempts to declare Marxism outdated the correctness of the Marxist analysis of capitalism and its vices is confirmed once again.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ATTACKS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

PM101011 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 5 September publishes on page 5 a 1,400-word article by Yu. Nikolayev and V. Belyshev under the rubric "The Enemies of Detente: Who Are They?", headed "Under the Seemly Mask." After outlining the history and proclaimed aims of Amnesty International and noting its connections with international organizations, in particular trade union bodies like the ICFTU, the article asserts that the activity of Amnesty International is mainly directed against the "Soviet Union and other socialist countries." The authors claim that "the special services of the United States and other NATO countries actively utilize Amnesty International's international connections and its national sections as cover for intelligence and subversive activity against the socialist countries," and state that "it is well known that (D.) Humphrey and M. Bradford, employees of the Amnesty International Secretariat, and also A. Augustus, director of the American National Section, cooperate with the CIA." The article goes on to accuse Amnesty of acting in a way contrary to the Helsinki Final Act. The authors then attack the U.S. organization "Western Goals" and its European subsidiary, the American-European Institute of Strategic Research" based in Heidelberg, asserting that the organization takes part in "psychological warfare" against socialist countries.

ZHUKOV COMMENTS ON 'BATTLE FOR DETENTE'

PM131059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Battle for Detente"]

[Text] The more clearly the U.S. administration's aggressive designs emerge, the greater the scale assumed by the ever-intensifying battle to preserve and strengthen detente, in which the peoples see an important factor in averting a nuclear catastrophe.

People are now recalling increasingly frequently the peace-loving forces' very important success achieved in 1975, when the leaders of the European states and the United States and Canada signed the Final Act of the All-European Conference, which has gone down in history as a genuine charter of peaceful coexistence. As the recent meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak in the Crimea noted, "The results of the Helsinki conference 7 years ago have by no means been canceled out by the development of the European and world situation. On the contrary, the more complex the international conditions, the more eloquently all the significance of the Helsinki Final Act appears."

The path of Helsinki leads to peaceful and fruitful relations between the capitalist and socialist countries. Europe has become the cradle of detente. That is why the U.S. leaders' current persistent attempts to destroy detente are encountering mounting resistance not only from the broad public but also from the governments of many West European states.

As the West German magazine STERN noted, the U.S. leaders counted on using detente "merely as a lever necessary to weaken the communist states." They naively supposed that under the conditions of detente it would be easier to undertake subversive activity against the socialist countries. When it emerged that this design was unfeasible, they immediately put on the brakes.

To judge by many facts, the present U.S. administration has resolved to deal with detente once and for all. As soon as President R. Reagan took up his duties, his garrulous adviser Richard Pipes stated that "in the Reagan administration's opinion detente is dead and any general negotiations with Moscow are now pointless." Soon the President himself began to talk in the same spirit.

"In Washington under Ronald Reagan detente has become a dirty word," the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote on 21 May this year. "The administration now views relations with the Soviet Union not through the prism of cooperation but through the prism of rivalry. Some high-ranking officials are even advocating some form of economic and political warfare."

However, it became clear quite soon that the designs of the most reactionary U.S. ruling circles were one thing and their implementation quite another. Since the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, not yielding to the acts of provocation, continued to put forward important proposals aimed at halting the arms race and developing mutually advantageous international cooperation, the myth of the "Soviet threat" disseminated by Washington did not have its expected success. In Europe and indeed in the United States itself a rapid upsurge of the antiwar movement began. The peoples denounced increasingly resolutely the U.S. administration's adventurist course and demanded a return to the policy of detente.

The proclamation in the early seventies of a broad complex of ideas of international cooperation covered by the concept of detente literally inspired all mankind, who had grown weary in the stifling atmosphere of the cold war. The hope arose and began to strengthen that the peoples would enter the 21st century in an atmosphere of peace and international cooperation.

When the smell of gunpowder suddenly wafted through the air again, mass protests against this dangerous sort of backsliding arose and began to expand.

Under these conditions even the closest U.S. allies began increasingly to display obstinacy. Early last summer at the meeting of the leaders of the seven most powerful capitalist countries in Versailles and then at the NATO Council summit conference in Bonn, the intensification of their anxiety was already manifesting itself.

It is useful to recall here the not uninteresting "Survey Report From the Federal Chancellors Office," published in the magazine DER SPIEGEL in May this year under the highly significant heading "The Alliance Is Not a Tool in U.S. Hands" (the authenticity of this publication was confirmed by FRG Government spokesman Klaus Boelling). It stated in particular: "There is a strengthening impression that in the United States and Britain forces are persistently making themselves heard which would like to renounce the detente of recent years. If these forces prevail cold war (only cold war? -- Yu. Zh.) will ultimately be resurrected. That does not accord with our interests.... We are sliding toward a point where ultimately everything achieved in recent years with respect to detente and cooperation may go to rack and ruin."

Further on this document stressed that the majority of the FRG population favors continuing the policy of detente and advocates disarmament talks, comes out for an independent policy for the Federal Government with respect to the United States and advocates more active economic cooperation with the USSR.

While noting that the FRG remains loyal to the NATO military alliance, the report's authors nonetheless stated: "Let the United States know that the alliance must unite comprehensively the partners' different interests, or at least tolerate these differences. The alliance is not a tool in U.S. hands."

As is well known, Washington's persistent attempts to impose a ban on deliveries of equipment for the construction of the USSR-West Europe gas pipeline have led to a situation where even the British Government, which so far remains the present U.S. administration's most loyal ally, has refused to comply with this ban.

In this connection THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on 25 August in an editorial entitled "Embargo Fiasco": "President Reagan's crusade against the Soviet gas pipeline conflicts with U.S. national interests. It was intended to be an East-West test, but it has turned out to be a test of the United States and its European allies. In Europe this problem is no longer regarded as one of relations with the Soviet Union but as one of Europeans' national sovereignty. The more pressure Reagan puts on France, Britain, West Germany and Italy, the more these countries will resist."

None of this means, of course, that the NATO countries' ruling circles have renounced their anticommunist and anti-Soviet views and designs. Far from it. Rather, it is a case of their soberly assessing the strength and significance of the permanent factors determining the present-day international situation. What are these factors?

First, there is the stability of real socialism in Europe -- the material and political force curbing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, which no longer enjoys military superiority. The present approximate equality of forces underlines the need to refrain from adventures.

Second, there is the rapid and quite unprecedented growth of the antiwar movement, whose ranks now include representatives of the most diverse political currents and social groups -- from Communists and Social Democrats to Christian Democrats, from workers and peasants to representatives of sober-minded bourgeois circles.

Third, there is the increasing awareness among the ruling circles in an increasing number of capitalist countries that in today's world, which is radically different from the era of the fifties, nuclear brinksmanship is a dangerous and futile business and that the detente policy, of whose value they have become convinced in recent years, is to everyone's advantage.

Only those who have forgotten the lessons of history and the realities of our time can think that by robbing their own country and throwing away $1.5 trillion on an arms race, they can achieve military superiority and by force of arms return mankind to the 19th century, when capitalism was able to oppress nations with impunity.

A recent reminder of this, incidentally, was given even by the confirmed anticommunist, former U.S. President R. Nixon. An article by him was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper on 18 August. Pointing out that U.S. critics of detente "view with horror all the Soviet success of the last decade" and consider that "detente was a costly mistake" and that "the only safe policy is to restore U.S. superiority, restrict contacts and try to stifle the Soviet Union economically," Nixon warns: "Attempts to stifle Russia economically achieved nothing when the communists had only just come to power, that is, when their problems were far worse; nor will they achieve anything now."

This is why even Nixon advocates a return to the detente policy. "It does not mean," he wrote, "that we agree with the Soviet Union on everything.

On the contrary, it means that we flatly disagree with them. But it provides a means of peacefully settling those differences which can be settled and somehow learning to live with those which cannot. Call it peaceful competition. Call it fighting by nonmilitary means. Call it detente. Call it what you will. It is better than fruitless confrontation or nuclear conflict.... Threatening mutual suicide," the former president concludes, "is simply unconvincing."

The battle for detente continues. The truly incalculable energies of peoples concerned about the heightened threat to peace are being increasingly drawn into it. This was authoritatively stated by the participants in an international symposium organized by the WPC and the magazine PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, which was attended by many prominent politicians and public figures. Their addresses are carried in the magazine's just-published September issue. Here is the conclusion they drew:

"The way to defend detente is to galvanize to the maximum and ensure the unity of action of all antiwar forces and to ensure that in the interests of the fight against the threat of war they overcome all social, political, ideological and other barriers. The resolution of such a major task give particular urgency to the ongoing development of a positive joint action program on the basis of which the most heterogeneous groups of peace campaigners can act in unison while preserving their own complete sovereignty."

One can only agree with this conclusion!

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON REAGAN BUDGET DEFEAT

LD131440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2133 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (TASS) -- The House of Representatives and the Senate of the U.S. Congress have rejected the veto imposed by President Reagan on a bill providing for additional spending during the 1982 fiscal year, Sergey Filatov writes today in PRAVDA.

The President imposed his veto because the bill includes $918 million of additional spending for social services. The bill also envisages a cut in the money allocated for the Pentagon by $2 billion compared with the sum requested by the administration. The White House justified its view, saying too much money was being allocated to the social services. Congress decided differently, the commentator notes.

The voting showed that far from everybody, even in the Republican Party, to which the President himself belongs, meekly accepts the White House policy.

In the near future the Pentagon's budget will reach an unprecedented level -- $263 billion. This means that money that is so necessary to eliminate the budget deficit will be irreversibly handed over to the armaments business. Millions of Americans, on the other hand, whose position is deteriorating in the conditions of protracted economic crisis, will not receive the government aid which they need, the commentary says.

This does not bother the White House by all accounts. However, anxiety is increasing in Congress. After all, many members of the House of Representatives and the Senate have to face the electorate in midterm elections in November.

THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that many congressmen, who can probably hear the grumbling of popular discontent more clearly than the White House, "would prefer that money being spent on armaments be allocated to social programs within the country."

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. ACTIVATION OF 'SPECIAL FORCES'

LD140634 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- The special forces, the CIA "private army", have done their bloody deeds in dozens of countries of the world, Vitaliy Korionov writes in PRAVDA today, commenting on a report published by the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER concerning an order of Weinberger to activate the contingents of special forces. Not only thousands of people in Indochina shudder when they remember the atrocities of these butchers, the commentator says. The crimes of the "Green Berets" will never be forgotten by the peoples of Latin America, Africa and other continents where the CIA "secret army" overthrew governments objectionable to Washington, killed progressive leaders, sowing death and destruction.

This criminal activity is now further stepped up in direct connection with the increasing adventurism in Washington's policy. Comparatively not long ago the head of the American administration made a policy declaration at CIA headquarters, announcing that this powerful tool of the government must be fully used in the "crusade" against socialism and other freedom forces.

It is not concealed, the author of the article points out, that these gangster formations are spearheaded above all against the USSR and its allies. The SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER says that the special forces will conduct operations in Eastern Europe and also in the northern and southern sectors of NATO's zone of operation.

But the plan for operations of these butchers, worked out by the CIA and the Pentagon, covers not only that region but essentially all parts of the world where the peoples are fighting for freedom and independence, the newspaper sums up.

U.S. FEARS IMPROVEMENT OF SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW121905 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Commentary by O. Glebov]

[Text] Dear listeners, obviously you clearly understand that the U.S. imperialists are highly apprehensive about the prospects that relations between China and the USSR may improve. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently pointed out that such a change would produce enormous effects, and that if such a situation occurs, the policymakers of the nations in the West would lose an extremely important trump card.

What would be the global effects referred to by this American newspaper? What sort of a trump card would the U.S. policymakers lose if relations between the USSR and China became normalized? Let us now briefly review the history.

Dear listeners, you certainly know that the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 dealt a telling blow to the world's reactionaries. Taking the path toward socialist construction, the PRC became a natural ally of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The imperialists were frightened by such a situation because before deciding what sort of steps they were going to take on the international scene, they had to consider the concerted actions the USSR and China would take. On more than one occasion afterward, the imperialists were aware of the effects of such concerted actions. For example, when the United States launched its armed aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the USSR and China resolutely sided with the Korean people. Then U.S. Commanding General Ridgway pointed out in his memoirs that that was what determined the outcome of the Korean war.

However, through no fault of ours, Soviet-Chinese relations became complicated in the 1960's. Naturally the reactionary Western bloc could not conceal its pleasure. The reactionaries openly discussed their "strategic superiority" brought about by PRC's abandonment of cooperation with the USSR. THE NEW YORK TIMES added that in the sphere of foreign affairs, the deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations was the most valuable gift to the West. This is to say that the trump card referred to by the American newspaper is something totally realistic. In other words, the tense Soviet-Chinese relations may be utilized by the imperialists to reap profits for themselves. For this reason, Washington seems eager to continue to keep this trump card in the future.

Maybe it is unnecessary to point out here that this hope of the imperialists is entirely of a class nature. In essence, it has nothing in common with the Chinese people's interests. Is it possible that the Chinese working people will take the same course as that of the imperialists? Is it possible that the Chinese working people want to help the imperialists successfully achieve their strategy of opposing peace and the socialist forces?

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON U.S.-JAPAN NAVAL EXERCISES

LD120748 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA notes today that major joint U.S.-Japanese naval exercises, due to begin on September 13, are to be held right after the Honolulu American-Japanese consultative conference on questions of security.

The expansion of the framework of the Washington-Tokyo military cooperation, the newspaper writes, serves for the advocates of militarization of Japan as a comfortable pretext to legalize the use of "self-defence forces" outside the boundaries of the country and to thereby finally cross out the constitution's Article 9 which proclaims renunciation of formation of Japan's own armed forces. On the other hand, invigoration of Japan's military role in a 1,000 mile zone meets the Pentagon's strategic design: To transfer part of the combat means from the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean so as to keep under American control Persian Gulf oil fields and instruct partners in military blocs to fill in the gaps.

Washington seeks such a "division of labour" also from West European allies, PRAVDA writes: A noteworthy statement to this score was made a few days ago by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in an interview to the London newspaper TIMES. He said that the NATO members should start planning combat operations also outside the zone of action of the North Atlantic Treaty, particularly for eventuality of extraordinary circumstances in the Middle East. To ensure an access to Middle Eastern oil fields, the chief of the Pentagon believes, versions of the use of troops of NATO powers in that region should be drawn up beforehand. "To draw allies into dangerous military ventures for the sake of U.S. imperial interests -- this is Washington's general line both in the West and East", PRAVDA stresses.

Maneuvers Called 'Provocative'

LD132358 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Large scale Japanese-American naval war games have begun off the Japanese coast [words indistinct]. More about this in a dispatch from Radio Moscow's correspondent in Tokyo Tgor Vykhukholev.

The maneuvers began on time despite a severe typhoon that raged all day long in northern Japan. This shows that in both Tokyo and Washington military quarters set much store by the war games. The latest Japanese-American maneuvers took place in September of last year in the region of Okinawa and [word indistinct]. This time the exercises have an especially greater scale. Press reports indicate that Japan is participating with some 80 warships, 90 aircraft and 16,000 men, the United States entered 5 ships of the 7th Fleet, among them a submarine, and a number of P6 antisubmarine planes. The exercises are held in a vast area from the northern shores of Honshu Island to Ogasawara Islands in the south. In the northern part of the Sea of Japan west of the islands of Hokkaido and Honshu [word indistinct] of an unprecedented (?mining) operation in the Tsugaru Straits. This being a rehearsal of military action to [word indistinct] the Soviet fleet in the Sea of Okhotsk, anyone can see that the current maneuvers bear a provocative and offensive character.

It is significant that maneuvers began only 11 days after a Japanese-American conference in Honolulu that debated security. So this was Japan's action on commitments to the United States to safeguard sea lanes thousands of miles from its shores. The Japanese delegation proposed studying the possibility of defending sea lanes together with the United States, but the present maneuvers show that both countries are already laying emphasis on the practical side of the matter.

The United States hopes to involve Japan in a strategic scheme at an early date, a scheme that provides for Japan to take from the United States its military functions in the Pacific and the Far East. (?Certain) [word indistinct] in Tokyo, on the other hand, hope to get permission to use the Self-Defense Forces beyond (?the planned limits). In this sense the current maneuvers endanger all the neighbors of Japan and damage stability and security in the area.

JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISION SPARKS ASIAN FEARS

LD102106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1110 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep (TASS) -- TASS political observer Askold Biryukov writes:

At a press conference in Tokyo, Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japan's foreign minister, touched upon Japan's revision of history textbooks, a problem that has long since become international. He noted that the problem had given Asian countries the impression that "Japan is returning to its prewar militaristic course." Even so, the minister claimed the problem had been "solved by diplomatic means" with China and South Korea.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN today virtually refutes his claims. Despite the statement that the problem has been solved, the paper writes, it "has left an indeliable imprint on Japanese-Chinese and Japanese-South Korean relations. China and South Korea fear that Japan may become a great military power."

It should be pointed out that this concerns not just the peoples of China and Korea, but equally the peoples of other Asian countries that suffered from Japanese aggression. Literally a day or so ago, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos had expressed "unease over the buildup of Japan's military might." A little earlier, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed voiced his own apprehensions over this matter. "All the ASEAN countries," he said, "have been occupied by Japanese forces and it was without doubt not a happy experience." "If Japan does not change its approach to historical facts, its younger generation will also come to believe that the war was a just action. We...earnestly hope that the Japanese will not allow the past to be repeated."

The list of similar utterances could be continued, and there are more than enough grounds for expressing apprehension. The review of the textbooks, undertaken with the aim of exonerating Japanese militarism, its monstrous crimes on occupied territories, is merely the tip of the iceberg visible today in the process of militarization in Japan, which is accompanied by a whipping up of chauvinist sentiments, the stimulation of revanchism and the preaching of Japanese racial exclusiveness. Ruling circles have started an open campaign against the basic law of the country, according to which Japan renounced the use of force in international relations forever after the war and renounced the maintenance of armed forces. The "Self-Defense Forces," born in violation of this constitution -- incidentally the term "self-defense" was a screen used in Tokyo for the last aggressive war waged by Japan -- have long ago surpassed the previous emperor's army in firepower and are today one of the most powerful in Asia. And in daily military expenditures Japan has left U.S. allies in NATO far behind. Gathering strength, the Japanese militarists are already finding it a tight squeeze within the confines of the Japanese archipelago. Japanese armed forces more and more often are going beyond the ocean ranges, taking upon themselves "responsibility for the defense" of spaces a thousand miles from their shores.

These and other facts of the progressive transformation of the Japanese economic colossus into a military state, and the rebirth of imperial sentiments in Japan do not go unnoticed by countries of the Asian Continent. The references in Tokyo to the mythical "threat from the Soviets" cannot delude the anxious societies of these countries. It is well remembered here that by reference to this "threat" Tokyo in its time justified the occupation of Manchuria, attempted to create its own colonial empire in Asia under the name "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere." The unease of peoples of Asia, their concern in connection with the dangerous processes in Japan, are so great that they cannot be stifled by even the extensive political and economic ties with Japan that have been established in these countries in recent years.

PRAVDA CITES DPRK'S PAK ON NATIONAL DAY

PM131445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep -- A ceremonial session was held here today to mark the 34th anniversary of the DPRK's formation. It was attended by leaders of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and the DPRK Government.

Pak Song-chol, member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, delivered a report pointing out that the formation of the DPRK was a great event in the Korean people's struggle for national independence. He noted the major successes achieved by the republic's working people in building socialism.

Dwelling on the problem of Korean unification, the speaker said that to attain this goal the most important thing is for U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea and for U.S. imperialist interference in Korea to stop.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people, he stressed, in close unity with the peoples of the socialist and nonaligned countries, will develop even more actively the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and for the ideals of independence, friendship and peace.

Rally in Moscow

SK130054 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Report by unnamed Radio Moscow reporter on the 7 September Moscow rally of the representatives of the workers in the capital city marking the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK -- with recorded portions]

[Text] Representatives of the Moscow social circles and activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society gathered in the (?October) Conference Room at the Soviet Trade Union Hall. The conference room was decorated with flags of the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

They warmly welcomed Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and an honorary member of the society; staff members of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union; and the members of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society delegation led by O Kil-pun, vice chairman of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee.

Seated on the platform of the celebration meeting place were Comrades Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Boduyl, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers and other officials.

Opening the celebration meeting, Comrade Nikolskiy, secretary) of the Moscow City Soviet, warmly congratulated the Korean friends on the occasion of the Korean People's national jubilee -- the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, in the name of all the participants and all the workers in the capital city of the Soviet Union.

Following this, the national anthems of the DPRK and the Soviet Union were played. Members of the youth corps presented bouquets to the guests.

Comrade Bystrov, vice chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee and deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Fish Industry, made a report. In his report, he said:

[Begin rerording in Russian, facing into Korean] The declaration of the DPRK 34 years ago was a historic accomplishment of the Korean people in their protracted struggle to achieve national independence. This was made possible by the liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army in August 1945. The founding of the DPRK consolidated the concrete position of socialism in the Far East and contributed to the preservation of peace and security of Asia.

The Soviet Union immediately recognized the DPRK and established diplomatic relations with it. The agreement for economic and cultural cooperation signed in 1949 between the Soviet Union and the DPRK on the basis of socialist internationalism was the first agreement signed between independent Korea and a foreign country. The principles of this agreement have become the foundation of the Treaty for Mutual Friendship, Cooperation and Assistance signed in 1961 -- an important dossier that has consolidated the alliance between our two countries. [end recording]

Comrade Bystrov then talked about the status of economic cooperation between our two countries in detail and the ties between the two countries in other fields. The reporter went on to say that, starting from the point of view that such relations between socialist countries meet the interests of individual countries and the interests of socialism throughout the world, the Soviet Union is trying to expand overall cooperation with the DPRK. The CPSU, the Government of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, who are faithful to their internationalist duty, have constantly supported the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of their country. The Soviet Union sends solidarity to the DPRK for its struggle to achieve peaceful reunification of the fatherland on democratic principles and without outside interference and seeks to deepen and enrich the relations with the republic. Thus Comrade (Brezhnev) [word indistinct] at the 26th CPSU Congress.

In conclusion, Comrade Bystrov once again congratulated the Korean friends on the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and wished them new successes in socialist construction.

Next, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, walked over to the rostrum of the celebration meeting place. He said:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrades: I, first of all, express my deep gratitude to the institutions and organizations sponsoring this meeting and to the various comrades gathered here for inviting us to this celebration that has been provided by the representatives of Moscow social circles in connection with the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK -- the glorious fatherland of the Korean people.

At the same time, availing myself of this occasion, I also convey through you the warm greetings to the fraternal Soviet people from the Korean people. This meeting, as an expression of the Soviet people's friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, gives pleasure to our people who are greeting the significant national holiday. [end recording]

Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong referred to Korean workers' successes achieved in a brief period and the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. He further said:

[Begin recording] With ardent support from the world's progressive peoples, including the Soviet people, we will realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail, founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend deep thanks to the Soviet [word indistinct] and people for sending firm support of and solidarity with our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

Comrades: The Soviet Union is our neighbor, bordering on Korea. The Soviet people, who founded the first proletarian state under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, have traversed the road of victory for the past 60 years.

The [word indistinct] Soviet people smashed the maneuvers of aggression by the enemy at home and abroad, defended the gains of revolution and, in the face of the [word indistinct] of the imperialist combined forces, achieved socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture.

During World War II, the Soviet people repulsed aggression by fascist Germany and the Japanese militarists, defended the country's security, helped the liberation cause of the peoples of various countries in Europe and Asia and greatly contributed to saving them from the yoke of fascism.

In the postwar period, the Soviet people rehabilitated the people's destroyed economy in a brief period and converted their country into a socialist power possessing a developed economy and modern scientific technology. Thanks to the Soviet people's creative labor struggle, they have achieved a great advance in various domains of the people's economy and successfully achieved [word indistinct].

Under the leadership of the CPSU led by the respected and beloved Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet people are vigorously waging a socialist production competition to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to greet with high labor successes the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Communist Party and government have set forth a series of proposals to oppose the aggression and war maneuvers of imperialists and to defend peace and stability in the international arena and are positively struggling for their implementation.

Our two peoples formed friendly and cooperative relations in the common struggle aginst imperialists and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and have continuously developed them. The Korean people rejoice over the fact that they have the Soviet people, who have been tested through a protracted struggle and have performed the socialist revolution for the first time in the world, as class brothers and comrades-in-arms. Our people treasure the friendship and unity with the Soviet people in the common anti-imperialist struggle and will make continuous efforts to further develop and strengthen them.

We heartily rejoice over the successes that the fraternal Soviet people have attained in their efforts for a flourishing prosperous and strong country, and their efforts for maintaining peace and stability in the world. We also hope that the Soviet people will register greater successes in their work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to significantly greet the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

Long live fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and the Soviet peoples. Long live our glorious fatherland the DPRK. [applause] [end recording]

Resolution Cited

PM131057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Interference Condemned"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep -- The DPRK Government has resolutely condemned the continuing interference of American imperialism in Korea and the antipopular policy of the Seoul regime. A memorandum published here today in connection with the 8 September 37th anniversary of the American troops' landing in the south of the country notes that the persistent presence of U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea is absolutely illegal and can in no way be justified.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people, the document says, express deep gratitude to the governments and peoples of all countries and international democratic organizations which have expressed solidarity with the Korean people.

INDIA'S RAO VIEWS RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD140734 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi September 14 TASS -- India's Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao highly valued the state of Indian-Soviet relations. Interviewed by TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin before his take-off for Moscow for a regular meeting of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the minister said:

"The relations between India and the Soviet Union are excellent. We rejoice at the prospects of our joint economic cooperation. At the session of the joint commission we will sum up the work done last year and also outline new spheres of mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

"We are eagerly looking forward to the forthcoming summit meeting in Moscow. There is no doubt that the talks between Premier Indira Gandhi and President Leonid Brezhnev will be very useful and fruitful," the minister emphasized.

Cooperation Protocol Drafted

BK140621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The official Indian and Soviet delegation met in Moscow yesterday in working groups to prepare the draft for a protocol on cooperation in various fields. The draft will be considered by the Inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The Soviet draft was formally handed over to the Indian side.

The Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA has said that the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi to Moscow will inscribe a fresh page in the chronicle of Soviet-Indian relations. The newspaper pointed out that the economic cooperation between the two countries will be mutually beneficial.

A review of Indo-Soviet cooperation says that the joint projects are making substantial contributions to India's industrial production. The review was released in connection with the seventh session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission beginning in Moscow tomorrow.

DRA IRRIGATION MINISTER VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF140653 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Mohammad Shah Sorkhabi, the DRA minister of irrigation, arrived in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek SSR, on 12 September. During his stay in our republic, the Afghan guest will visit (Muzcol) and the valleys of Fergana and (Zarakshan) for the purpose of acquainting himself with irrigation installations. He will also have talks on further developing cooperation between the Uzbek SSR and the DRA in the field of constructing and operating installations.

GROMYKO, OLSZOWSKI BEGIN TALKS, ATTEND LUNCHEON

LD131324 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and Stephan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, foreign minister of Poland, began talks here today. During their talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, the two ministers discussed questions of development of Soviet-Polish bilateral cooperation and its further prospects as well as the key international problems of mutual interest.

They noted with satisfaction the successful implementation of the basic accords reached during the visit of a Polish party and state delegation to the USSR in March 1982 and during the friendly meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski in the Crimea on August 16. Relations between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic continue to develop successfully and grow stronger in all fields on the solid foundation of socialist internationalism, equality, respect for sovereignty and friendly mutual assistance.

The foreign ministers of the USSR and Poland discussed the situation in international affairs. They stressed the pertinence of the peace initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union, Poland and the entire socialist community, aimed at scaling down the arms race which was launched by imperialist circles, at removing the threat of nuclear war and ensuring a lasting peace and international security.

The talks were resumed in the afternoon.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Stephan Olszowski. Friendly toasts were exchanged during it.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 13 September carries a report on the talks held between USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko and Polish Foreign Minister Olszowski. The radio version has been compared to the above TASS version and found to be identical, except for the following to be added after the last paragraph, last line: "Present at the luncheon were Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and other officials, as well as personages accompanying Stefan Olszowski on his journey around the Soviet Union.]

TASS CITES PAP ON PZPR POLITBURO MEETING

LD140926 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] PAP, Warsaw 14 Sep -- The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee met to discuss a number of problems connected with the improvement of the living standards and work conditions of the working class and the society. The Political Bureau deemed it particularly necessary to provide the society for the winter with essential articles, with special attention to be paid to enabling worker crews to efficiently and cheaply purchase agricultural produce.

The Political Bureau stressed the need to resolutely counteract unjustified profits made by middlemen and to curb dishonest practices by shop leaseholders.

The Political Bureau expressed its conviction that working people, workers, party and non-party members would take part in the social control over the functioning of shops and services, over the just distribution and sale of goods in short supply.

The Political Bureau pointed out to the need of improving the work of offices and institutions. It was necessary, the bureau said, to verify and simplify the regulations concerning the treatment of citizens there.

The Political Bureau, referring to the latest meeting of the Martial Council of National Redemption, obligated party authorities and organizations to support the council's efforts aimed at fighting all socially harmful phenomena, all ills, abnormalities and irregularities occurring in many walks of socio-political life.

The Political Bureau also acquainted itself with the present state of implementation of the ninth plenum's resolution on the youth.

The Political Bureau stressed the need to constantly link the work of party authorities and organizations with the problems of the youth. The party should inspire ideologically and give support at all times to the activeness of the young and their initiatives which serve the improvement of the young generation's private and professional lifestart.

KORNILOV ON CIA 'SUBVERSIVE PLANS' FOR POLAND

LD130924 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 12 Sep 82

["Summary" of Yuriy Kornilov SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article: "CIA Against Poland"]

[Text] The fact that the events in Poland are not in the least developing according to a scenario worked out in Washington and NATO irritates imperialist circles to the highest degree. Not giving up hope of upsetting socialism in Poland, the enemies activize attacks against a sovereign, socialist country and, brutally trampling the principles of the Helsinki final act as well as international law, attempt to intervene arrogantly in Polish affairs.

Those performing the main role in this anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign -- the tone and direction of which are determined at higher levels of authority in the United States and in NATO -- are the special services of the countries of the West, primarily the CIA, within whose walls even in the fifties the plans of operation "red socks," and "red cap" which envisaged a full-scale secret war against Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, were devised.

Poland continues to be the number one target for unprecedented and intense psychological attacks against the socialist states. Every day and every hour the Voice of America, the BBC, Deutsche Welle and other Western radios direct torrents of lies, dirty insinuations and factious calls at Poland. In 1981, the Warsaw press stated that programs to Poland are broadcast by three times as many radios as the country has. Radio Free Europe [RFE] which the CIA is trying to change into one of the most important subversive centers of struggle against Poland, stands out through its particular zeal.

After the introduction of martial law in the Polish People's Republic, Washington hurriedly increased subsidies for RFE and the twin radio "Svoboda," so that now the annual budget of these radio centers, for the first time since their creation has reached $100 million. Direct leadership of these radios has been passed into the hands of highly placed CIA emissaries who work under the guise of diplomats in the U.S. Consulate General in Munich and coordinate the work of American intelligence in the FRG and the Polish People's Republic.

RFE, which began broadcasting programs in the Polish language in 1952, has since August 1980 been transmitting programs to Poland for 24 hours a day. In working out programs, the CIA and its agents attempt to take into consideration all the changes which take place in the Polish People's Republic. So-called new tactics by Radio Free Europe consist of contributing, at any price, to creating conditions in Poland which would permit the consolidation of opposition forces, placing particular stress on supporting anti-socialist elements, which have gone underground, and on attempts to distort government moves which strive to improve the situation.

Working out and passing guidelines and instructions to underground structures of the forces of anarchy is one of the main RFE tasks.

Western radios carried to the enemies of socialism the provocative concept of utilizing the anniversary of the August events of 1980 to organize antigovernment gatherings and demonstrations.

Western special services are concerned that the choir of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet slanders acts in a coordinated manner and is conducted from one center. For this purpose a secret scheme of communication between RFE and Western specialists on misinformation in Poland has been created. How does this scheme work?

Insinuations and provocative falsifications fabricated in the so-called department of research of radio "Svoboda" and RFE are passed not only onto appropriate departments of the radios, but without delay they also get to addresses in Warsaw, and from there to Western correspondents in Poland. They in turn utilize the received materials as fundamental information, allegedly obtained from the place where the events are occurring. This is how falsifications and slanders are given appearances of credibility, and they are repeated on the air as well as in the columns of bourgeois papers. So, in total, these are activities according to an old principle of slanderers -- lie, lie, and something of it will remain.

Next, Yuriy Kornilov, the author of the article "CIA Against Poland," discusses the role which the oligarchy of the largest union center of the United States, the AFL-CIO,played in Polish events, stressing that the leadership of this center, which is closely connected with the CIA, is proceeding on the course of supporting counterrevolution. Executing subversive plans of its patrons, the propaganda apparatus of this union center occupies itself with hurried faked anti-Polish and anti-Soviet calls and manifestos. It fabricates falsifications and provocative instructions. This especially active propaganda work has as its aim not only support and advertising for various underground structures in Poland, but also forms a kind of screen behind which the CIA strives to legalize the material basis of aid provided for counterrevolution.

Considering various emigre organizations in the United States as one of its pillars, the CIA actively works in the emigre milieu, attempting to assemble a kind of anti-Polish front.

Next, Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Lately in the United States a process of steadily tighter connections between reactionary emigre organizations and American anticommunist centers -- interweaving, and in a number of cases, actually unifying their activity -- can be noticed. And so, in November 1981, on the initiative of the Center of Strategic and International Research at Georgetown University, an organization named "Friends of Solidarity," headed by a Polish emigre named (Ludwiniak), was created. With the help of his American patrons, (Ludwiniak) established direct contacts with such activists as Kissinger, Schlesinger, and of course, Brzezinski, on whose initiative in 1978 the White House ratified a secret instruction in the matter of coordination of subversive work of NATO countries against Poland. A consultant to (Ludwiniak's) group is a certain (Czerniuk), an old friend of CIA director Casey, a specialist on recruiting renegades and escapees from socialist countries. The CIA would not be itself if, in its subversive work aimed against Poland, it did not attempt to use emigre dregs for terrorist actions.

As the CHICAGO TRIBUNE reports, several secret paramilitary centers have already been created in the United States in which, with the knowledge of the authorities, trained and equipped (words indistinct) armed bandits and terrorists to Cuba, Nicaragua and Poland are formed. Data also exists which shows that the Committee for Aid to Solidarity plans to set up some form of camps for training Solidarity activists in the United States, the FRG and Great Britain.

What do the special services of the West teach, or intend to teach, the (?fascists) recruited by them? What tasks are these people to perform? What are they intended for? Ideas about this can be based on the following example.

In Katowice, as Polish radio reports, an underground terrorist group, which had given itself the name of the regional executive commission, was uncovered. Together with detailed plans of subversive activities, an instruction was found in the terrorists' possession on how to liquidate enemies, which contained detailed guidance on how to organize public executions by using grenades, how to hang and murder pregnant women and so forth. Here is the true countenance of the counterrevolution organized after the fashion of Nazi assault squads.

Many other examples showing how an imperialist conspiracy against Poland is being formed, could also be cited. For example one could talk about the CIA role in working out the so-called Washington sanctions, the aim of which is to strangle Poland through the use of economic means; about the transformation by the CIA of the American Embassy in Warsaw into a spy nest; the mass infiltration into a sovereign country of CIA agents under the guise of diplomats, representatives of trade firms and tourists -- in connection with this let me remind you that in the autumn of 1981 there were already no more and no less than 10,000 American citizens in Poland; as well as about many others.

However, we think what we have quoted creates a general picture, unprecedented in magnitude and ignominy, of the methods of this undeclared war which the CIA and other NATO countries' special services are conducting against the Polish nation aimed at plunging the country into chaos. But these efforts are unrealizable. Attempts to push our country from the socialist path will not bring success, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo stressed at its session in early September.

COMMUNIQUE ON HUSAK-KADAR TALKS REPORTED

LD140710 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest September 14 TASS -- Hungary and Czechoslovakia, together with the other countries of the socialist community and all peace forces, come out in favor of restraining the arms race, in favour of a just resolution of contentious issues through negotiations and in favour of strengthening mutual trust and equality in international relations. This is stated in a communique on the results of a friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), president of Czechoslovakia.

During his talks with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (HSWP) it was pointed out that the HSWP's and the KSC's common goals based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism play a decisive role in the development of Hungarian-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation and promote stronger cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. The sides informed each other of how the decisions of the 12th Congress of the HSWP and of the 16th Congress of the KSC are being implemented and of the experience in socialist construction in the two countries.

NURIYEV ATTENDS BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM131439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Marking a Holiday"]

[Text] Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev gave a reception on 8 September marking the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The reception was attended by M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, Soviet and public organizations and military commanders.

WEST EUROPE SUFFERING UNDER U.S. ECONOMIC DIKTAT

LD071802 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- "In the Federal Republic of Germany, 'ostkommerz' guarantees some 500,000 jobs. Reagan wants to deprive them of their bread," IZVESTIYA writes tonight. The newspaper notes that "the Washington administration's headlong attacks on international economic exchanges, and on the 'ostkommerz' of the Federal Republic among other things, threaten seriously to aggravate the social and economic troubles of both that country and all Western Europe. The working people are the first victims of American sanctions: There are more than ten million jobless now in the Common Market countties. Some 1.7 million people are out of work in the FRG, with very pessimistic forecasts being made for the future."

"Economists have predicted new layoffs in the coming autumn and winter," IZVESTIYA points out. "In such strained social conditions U.S. sabotage of business ties between the East and West looks like outrageous encroachment on the right of hundreds of thousands to work and on the vital interests of other countries.

"The United States' selfish financial and economic policy and blatant diktat against its allies inflicts new hardships for West European workers," the newspaper points out. "Excessive U.S. interest rates, a result of a huge budget deficit (which is a direct consequence of swollen military expenditures), have all but shocked the West European economy. The most graphic manifestation was a tide of bankruptcies in the Federal Republic of Germany where at least 16,000 firms are expected to collapse this year."

"Protectionism is another weapon of the United States in its economic war on the allies," IZVESTIYA stresses. "The 'fighting' is now over car sales, now over farm products and now over steel. In a word, the United States is waging a real trade war against the European Economic Community. Its conduct is insolent and cynical. And the victims of this war are common people on this side of the Atlantic."

PENTAGON THREAT TO AUSTRIA'S NEUTRAL STATUS

PM081433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Stepanov "rejoinder: "Black 'Trial Balloon'"]

[Text] As everyone well knows, Austria is a neutral country in Central Europe which is developing relations with all its neighbors both in the East and the West. Thanks to its policy, Austria is in a favorable position compared with many other countries. But the Pentagon clearly does not agree with the generally accepted view of Austria.

The "competent offices" of this U.S. military department believe that Austria is a "low-pressure zone" with an impending "threat from the East." A spokesman for these "competent offices" said as much to the Vienna newspaper DIE PRESSE. And he did not limit himself to this absurd statement. Since Austria is exposed to "low pressure" and "unfortunately does not have sufficient deterrent means," it needs... what do you think? Well of course, additional armament! And not any conventional arms but missiles!

And for this reason DIE PRESSE was told that "as early as this fall the Pentagon may start up more intensive bilateral arms cooperation with Austria": Austria would send sniper rifles and 9-mm pistols over the ocean, while the United States would naturally send something rather more serious. As for Article 13 of the state treaty, which prohibits neutral Austria from possessing missiles, the Pentagon is prepared to overlook this.

DIE PRESSE has long been known for its ties with U.S. ruling circles. The front-page interview with the Pentagon's "competent offices" must obviously be seen as a "trial balloon" designed to establish the reaction to the Pentagon's intrigues of the other countries which signed the state treaty on the restriction of an independent and democratic Austria.

There is no doubt that the "balloon" will be of no help. Austrian statesmen have declared several times that they are not prepared to renounce the neutrality course. Over the 27 years the Austrians have well realized what benefits they derive from neutrality and the policy of good-neighborliness.

NETHERLANDS ELECTIONS, OPPOSITION TO MISSILES

LD120648 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- The Social Democratic Labor Party received the greatest support at the extraordinary general elections in Holland, which were held on September 8, and the newspaper PRAVDA describes that a noteworthy fact. The Social Democratic Labour Party gives unambiguously a negative reply to questions around which election struggle was under way: should the way out of economic crisis be searched through curtailing the social maintenance system and reduction of taxes from employers, should one agree to deployment in the Netherlands of American nuclear weapons -- 48 Tomahawk cruise missiles? The party regained the position of the biggest party in parliament, whereas the former partners of the Labour Party in the left centrist coalition, which distintegrated in May -- Christian Democratic Appeal and the Democrat-66, on the contrary, sustained losses.

The disputes about the economic course were heightened by the charge of political dynamite which was the question of American cruise missiles during the election campaign, PRAVDA stresses. In 1979 Holland agreed only in principle to deployment of those missiles, reserving the right to take the final decision depending on the results of Soviet-American Geneva negotiations. More than 400,000 participants in a mammoth anti-missile demonstration which was held in Amsterdam last autumn, convincingly expressed the sentiments of the Dutch people. A mass manifestation keynoted by the slogan "Vote against cruise missiles" was recently held in Rotterdam.

But pressure from over the seas is being increasingly felt in political circles of Holland, PRAVDA writes. As different from the Labour Party which consistently declares against the deployment of Tomahawk missiles, other parties hold an evasive stand. In Washington they do not conceal that they should like to see in power in the Netherlands the right centrist coalition of the Christian Democratic Appeal and the so called People's Party for Freedom and Democracy.

Since none of the parties has a majority in the Dutch parliament, the newspaper writes, negotiations on formation of a coalition government will again be complicated. "But the noteworthy change in sentiments of the electors cannot probably but tell on the political atmosphere both in Holland itself and in neighboring countries -- Belgium FRG, where ever broader public strata come out against deployment of American missiles."

SPD DEPUTY CHAIRMAN DEPARTS MOSCOW 28 AUGUST

PM091059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction in the FRG Bundestag, who had been in the Soviet Union as a guest of the USSR Parliamentary Group, left Moscow on 28 August.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT PRAISES PLO

LD140704 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a message saying:

"On behalf of all the Soviet people, I address you, your associates in the Palestine Liberation Organization and all the Palestinian fighters to express our feelings of affection and admiration at the staunchness and heroism displayed in the struggle against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

"The Palestinian patriots, who were heroically defending west Beirut against the Israeli aggression, have entered one of the brightest pages into the history of the national liberation struggle of the Palestinian people. That battle confirmed anew that imperialist aggression and brigandage cannot break a people believing in the justness of their cause and upholding their freedom and legitimate rights.

"The world at large has highly appreciated the humane decision of the PLO leadership to withdraw the Palestinian detachments from Beirut so as to preclude the extermination of the civilian population of the Lebanese capital and its full destruction, for which the Israeli military were deliberately striving."

"The aggressors and those who are behind their backs have failed to reach their main goal, the destruction of the PLO. The courage and sense of political responsibility displayed by the Palestinians have universally won them great respect, and the international positions of the PLO have grown considerably stronger.

"At the same time the atrocious crimes of the invaders have evoked the anger and denunciation of the whole of mankind and furthered the isolation of the Israeli ruling circles on the international scene.

"Responsibility for the tragedy in Lebanon is shared with Israel by the United States of America. It was the United States that supplied the aggressors with their deadly weapons. It was the U.S. that provided political and diplomatic cover for the aggression. Today, too, the United States is trying to deny the Palestinians their sacred right to self-determination and to establishing their own state.

"In this hour of trial I confirm anew that the Soviet Union was and remains on the side of the Arab people of Palestine and their only legitimate representative, the PLO. We believe that the Palestinians' just cause will eventually triumph. This is guaranteed by their resolve to further close their ranks in the struggle for their freedom and national independence. You have on your side all the patriotic forces of the Arab world and the solidarity of all the upright people on earth."

'ARAFAT SAYS PLO HAS 'PROGRAM OF ACTIONS'

LD140824 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis September 14 TASS -- Israel's aggressive plans are directed not only against Lebanon but also against other Arab states, Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, visiting here said in a Tunisian television interview.

The Palestine leader stressed the importance of the results of the 12th conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries in Fes. Yasir 'Arafat emphasized that the Palestine Liberation Organization had worked out a programme of actions within the framework of the inter-Arab commission, set up by decision of the Fes conference. It will be recalled that the tasks of the commission include contacts with the countries that are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council with the object of explaining the all-Arab position on a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

'ARAFAT LAUDS FES ARAB SUMMIT DECISIONS

LD131816 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Algiers September 13 TASS -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has stressed the positive character of the decisions taken by the 12th Arab summit in Fes. At the meeting, he said in an interview with the Algerian news agency APS, the Arab leaders and the delegations spoke highly of the Palestinian revolution. This evaluation has in itself been a resolute Arab answer to the USA and Israel. It is evidence that the Palestinian revolution lives in the heart of the Arab nation. Therefore I have every reason to say that the decisions of the Fes meeting are highly constructive and positive. They are a worthy answer to the challenge thrown to us.

The Palestinian leader has condemned the stand of the USA, which expressed its opposition to the decisions of the meeting in Fes, in particular, against the provisions which envisage the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The United States and the whole world should know, he pointed out, that nobody can impose his will on us. The USA may put forward any projects, but it will never be able to force its will on the Arab world. The American stand is a negative factor because the United States is acting contrary to the interests of the Arab nation. In this connection I am saying to all, who still believe that it is possible to change the American stand, that this is impossible.

Touching upon the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee stressed that Tel Aviv had failed to rout the PLO. The aim of the aggression, which Israel unleashed against us with the U.S. military, political, economic, financial and diplomatic support, he pointed out, was to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organization and deal a crushing blow to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. According to the designs of Begin, Sharon and Eytan, that operation was to last at its very most three-five days. But thanks to the infinite courage of our fighting men we have succeeded in frustrating the American-Israeli plans. The battle for Beirut has proved our strength and our existence.

Yasir 'Arafat reaffirmed the determination of the Arab people of Palestine to carry on the struggle for the implementation of their nationalrights, including the right to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Comments to DER SPIEGEL

LD141000 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn September 14 TASS -- Backed by the United States Israel has been preparing a major invasion of Lebanon for a long time. This has been not so much an Israeli as an American intervention. Sharon is but a hireling of Washington, Yasir 'Arafat the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), said in an interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL.

Powerful forces, using the most sophisticated arms, many types of which were in general use for the first time ever, fought against the fighters of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. Lebanon was a test range for new American weapons, such as suction, cluster and phosphorous bombs.

West Beirut, the Palestine leader went on to say, was blockaded from the air, the sea and the ground. 185,000 bombs and shells were used on one day alone, August fourth, and on August 12th the Israelis conducted a sixteen-hour massive bombardment of the town. Nevertheless the Palestine fighters withstood the onslaught and did not surrender to the aggressors.

The Israeli invaders, Yasir 'Arafat said, did not even spare civilians, including women and children, in west Beirut. Thus 285 people perished in one of the buildings they destroyed by a suction bomb. All of them were civilians and not fighters of the Palestine resistance movement. The Zionists also bombed and demolished a hospital for children and many others. The buildings of these hospitals were marked by large red crosses, the Israelis knew their precise location and nevertheless demolished them. Many foreign missions in the Lebanese capital were also bombed. All this shows that the Israelis deliberately selected civilian objectives in Lebanon as their targets.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee highly valued the aid and support to the Palestinians from the Soviet Union. The USSR, he emphasized is our loyal friend. It has done its utmost to end the Israeli aggression against the Palestine and Lebanese peoples.

PRAVDA CITES PALESTINIAN CP ON REAGAN PLAN

PM131227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Palestinian Communists' Statement"]

[Text] Damascus, 8 Sep -- The so-called "new plan" for a Near East settlement put forward by U.S. President Reagan is a continuation of the Camp David deal and aims at imposing U.S. hegemony on the region. Washington intends to achieve this aim by knocking together a military bloc involving Israel and a number of reactionary Arab regimes allegedly to combat the mythical "Soviet threat," says a statement by the Palestinian Communist Party.

The Reagan plan, the statement notes, is an attempt to mask the true face of U.S. imperialism, which has exposed itself as a party to Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, to drag more Arab countries into the Camp David process, deal a blow to Arab-Soviet friendship and minimize the Soviet Union's part in supporting the struggle of the area's peoples for national liberation and social progress.

Reagan's proposals should be seen as a new political maneuver by the U.S. administration, which is giving constant support to Tel Aviv's expansionist aspirations. All Palestinian patriots, united around the PLO, must roundly reject the U.S. plan.

Thanks to the courage, steadfastness and political realism displayed by the Palestinian Arab people in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors, it goes on, the international community is nearer than ever before to the realization that a just and lasting peace in the Near East must be based on the exercise of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, their return to their homeland and the creation of an independent Palestinian Arab state.

The way to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem is to hold an international conference attended by all interested sides, including the PLO and the Soviet Union. Its participants must use existing UN decisions as a basis.

The imperialist plot in the Near East can only be thwarted, it stresses in conclusion, through further hard struggle to restore the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and by strengthening relations with all the forces of freedom, progress and socialism in the world, above all with the Arabs' true friend -- the Soviet Union.

COMMENTARY ON SHULTZ SPEECH ON MIDEAST POLICY

Yuriy Trushin Commentary

LD131622 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 13 Sep 82

["Strange Hopes" -- TASS headline]

[Test] Moscow September 13 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Trushin writes:

The Arab summit in the Moroccan city of Fes approved eight principles for achieving a just peace in the Middle East. It should be based, according to the participants in the Fes summit, on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab lands it occupied in 1967 and on its recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establishing an independent state under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, the PLO.

Without rejecting downright the declaration of the Fes conference and even characterizing its objectives as "very good," Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, however, promptly called in question their practicality. Moreover, he urged the Arab countries, which supposedly lack forces and means to secure a Mideastern settlement, to pin their hopes on -- the United States, the backer of the Israeli aggressor. It is only Washington, the Egyptian president believes, that is capable of imposing its writ on Israel.

It is a symptomatic coincidence that the statement of the Egyptian president was followed by an address of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to representatives of the New York Jewish community. He made it clear in his address that the United States was not going to bring any pressure to bear on its strategic ally, Israel. Conversely, the U.S. state secretary stressed that Washington's primary task was to ensure Israel's interests and to guarantee its security. In fact, Shultz again advocated the Camp David deal, although it is common knowledge that its only practical result was the bloody Israeli aggression against Lebanon. In these conditions the hopes that the United States will pressure Israel in any way in the interests of the Arab world seem at least strange.

U.S., Arab Positions Divergent

LD131708 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 13 TASS -- The U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz addressed in New York the Zionist organization United Jewish Appeal on the problems of the Middle East settlement. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST has described his statement as an attempt to secure the support of U.S. Zionist organizations for the so-called "Reagan Plan" for the Middle East, designed to safeguard the interests of the Israeli expansionists and to strengthen through the use of Israeli armed forces, a U.S. presence in the region within the framework of the American-Israeli agreement on strategic collaboration.

In enumerating what he described as "three major documents" defining the modalities for the attainment of peace in the Middle East, the U.S. secretary of state said not a word about the plan for a lasting settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict, recently adopted by the 12th meeting of Arab heads of state and government in Fes. Contrary to that plan, George Shultz eulogised as the "basic factor" of the Middle East settlement the anti-Arab Camp David deal, which, as is known, has nothing in common with the interests of assuring a genuinely just and lasting peace in the Middle East and aims at dividing the Arab world and creating favourable conditions for a further Israeli expansion in the region.

As one of the fundamental political objectives of the United States in the Middle East, George Shultz unambiguously mentioned the assurance of Israel's strength and security within "defensible" borders, i.e. those corresponding to Israel's aggressive designs. In the process, he actually recognized Israel's right to use military strength to enforce the U.S.-Israel's right to use military strength to enforce the U.S.-Israeli "conditions for peace".

One's attention is drawn to his assurance that the United States is not going, under any set of circumstances, to "use its support for Israel's security", which means Tel Aviv's dependence on U.S. military aid, in order to "impose its views upon it". Reiterating the categorical refusal of the U.S. administration to recognise the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, George Shultz recalled that the president had unambiguously stated that his administration will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Instead, Palestinians are invited to be content with a phoney "autonomy" whose framework would preserve Israel's actual military-political and economic control over the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza sector, since the U.S. "autonomy" plan provides for the preservation of the existing Israeli paramilitary settlements in the occupied territories. The secretary of state also totally ignored the evident fact that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the generally recognized political leader of the Arab people of Palestine and, as has been reaffirmed in the statement of the Fes meeting, its only lawful spokesman.

Sacrilegiously alleging that the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples created "uniquely favourable opportunities" for the attainment of peace in the Middle East, and gave Lebanon "a chance to become a free and prosperous country", George Shultz said not a word about the countless victims, ravages and deprivations brought to the Lebanese and the Palestinians by the Israeli invasion. He also bypassed in silence the question of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, which is unconditionally demanded by the relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions.

In trying to present the U.S. position as favouring Arab interests and allegedly aiming to achieve a "durable settlement" to the Middle East conflict, the U.S. secretary of state showed a prolixity in discussing the need to begin the "peace process" in the region. The whole of his speech, however, attests to the fact that on all the key problems of the Middle East settlement the positions of Washington and of the Arab nations diverge in a radical manner.

Implications of Shultz Speech

LD132042 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] In his first major official speech since his appointment as U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz has said that the Arabs should benefit from the opportunity to achieve a settlement in the Middle East on the basis of the Camp David accords and President Reagan's proposals. Shultz added, in a clear threat, that the Arabs should (?quickly) accept the so-called Reagan plan. If they don't, he said, the situation in the region could become very complex. Shultz said this as if the current situation in the Middle East were simple and did not become more complicated day after day due to the insolent acts of the Israeli aggressors, who have the complete support and protection of the United States.

It is noteworthy that Secretary of State Shultz is using threatening language with the Arabs. He openly says that either the Arabs accept Reagan's plan which is yet another form of the separate Camp David deal -- or face the worst. Another kind of language is used with Israel. It is clearly seen from statements by U.S. officials that Washington wants only to persuade Tel Aviv and will not pressure it under any circumstances. It does not want to apply any sanctions against its strategic ally.

It seems, however, that Washington will use pressure tactics against the Arabs, especially the moderates among them, in order to drag them into a new form of the Camp David accords and force them to reconcile with Israel under U.S.-Zionist conditions -- foremost among them being to stop their struggle to regain the fundamental national right of the Palestinian people, the right to establish an independent state in their homeland.

KONDRASHEV DISCUSSES RESULTS OF FES SUMMIT

LD131800 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Sep 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashev]

[Text] The Arab summit conference held from 6 to 9 September in Fes was called Fes II because the first stage held last November was interrupted as a result of disagreements among the participants. The kings of Morocco, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, the presidents of Syria, Iraq and other countries and other Arab leaders gathered there. Egypt, which was expelled from the Arab League after the separate deal with Israel, was absent. Also absent was Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi who boycotted the meeting.

Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, was also in Fes. As the American television company, ABC, correspondent reported from Fes, 'Arafat was received at the same high level as the other heads of Arab states and governments there. But this did not dispel 'Arafat's conviction that they had deserted him at a most inopportune time. Well, there are grounds for such an assumption. Never has the split in the Arab world had such a serious effect as during the past few months.

But despite their different political orientations, the participants in the Fes conference arrived at a common view on the Palestinian problem. This common opinion, despite the expectations of Washington, does not coincide with the loudly-advertised Reagan plan. As is known, the American plan does not include the creation of an independent Palestinian state and ignores the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The final declaration of the Fes conference includes the following points: Withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem; the dismantling of Israeli settlements on these lands; confirmation of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the realization of their inalienable national rights under the leadership of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians; the placing of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip under UN control during a transitional period not to exceed several months; the creation of an independent Palestinian state with its capital in the Arab section of Jerusalem; and guarantees by the UN Security Council for the peace of all the countries in the region, including the independent Palestinian state, and for the implementation of these principles.

The Fes proposals are eliciting wide comment. Secretary of State Shultz announced that the Arab plan contradicts the Reagan plan. The Israeli Foreign Ministry rejected outright the Arab proposals, though, as many observers note, the Arab world recognizes Israel's right to exist in these proposals.

Of the Fes principles, I would emphasize the following: UN implementation of Security Council guarantees for the solving of the Palestinian problem. The Arabs are fully justified to be apprehensive about the peace which America wants to impose under its aegis; and from the experience of Egypt and Lebanon, they know what this leads to: Throwing yourself at the mercy and arbitrary rule of Washington and Tel Aviv.

ISRAELI PLANES RAID LEBANESE TERRITORY

LD131254 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 13 TASS -- Israeli war planes today made a number of raids on the Lebanese territory in the areas of Matn, Shtawrah, Dahr al-Baydar. The Badawi Palestinian refugee camp in the area of the north Lebanese city of Tripoli was also bombed.

ISRAEL 'EXPANDING AGGRESSION IN LEBANON'

LD131536 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 13 TASS -- Tel Aviv is expanding its aggression in Lebanon. Today the Israeli Air Force has raided a number of areas in Lebanon's Al-Biqa's Valley and close to the north Lebanese city of Tripoli. Israeli planes bombarded the positions of Syrian troops participating in the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon in the area of Matn, Shatawrah and Dahr al-Baydar, and also the Palestinian refugee camp Badawi. According to reports coming in to the Lebanese capital, there are many killed and wounded among the Lebanese and Palestinians. The aggressor's air force repeatedly overflew Beirut as well.

Yesterday the Israelis also opened fire on several occasions at Syrian positions in different parts of the Al-Biqa's Valley.

The invaders deliberately continue to build up pressure in the east of Lebanon. Large troop contingents, tanks, armoured vehicles and heavy artillery have been massed there. The aggressors make no secret of the fact that they plan to remain on Lebanese territory for a long time to come and do not even think of pulling out their troops in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Security Council and the demands of the broad sections of the Lebanese, Arab and world public. Israeli Chief of Staff Eytan has stated that the Israel forces in Lebanon have been ordered to make preparations to spend the winter season in Lebanon. According to information coming in from the Israeli-occupied Lebanese lands, military bases are being set up there and asphalt roads are being speedily built to ensure troop movements when roads become impassable in winter. The invaders have already been issued winter clothes and equipment to the value of 35 million dollars.

Local political observers believe that all this is a prelude to a forthcoming large-scale military operation of the Israeli forces against Syrian troops and units of the Palestinian resistance movement in the Al-Biqa' Valley and in the north of the country.

But neither armed force nor the cruel repressions of the invaders can break down the resistance of the Lebanese, who are not going to reconcile themselves to Israeli occupation. Demonstrations of protest against the Israeli invaders have been held in various cities and population centers during the past few days.

The relations of the Lebanese and Palestinians who were thrown by the Israelis into the special regime concentration camp Ansar near the south Lebanese city of An-Nabatiyah have begun a hunger strike in protest against the savage torture and humilitation used against the inmates of that Zionist dungeon.

Having occupied the building of the International Red Cross mission in Tyre, they demanded an immediate release of their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers and urged different international organizations to extend protection to the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots kept in the camp.

According to information coming in from Ansar, part of the inmates of the camp have also announced a hunger strike in protest against the arbitrariness and atrocities of their Israeli guards.

PRAVDA CITES IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE REPORTS

PM131229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "The Iran-Iraq Conflict"]

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep — Fighting for position continues all along the line of hostilities between Iraq and Iran. As Iraq's main artillery command reports in a communique, yesterday Iraqi artillery shelled an accumulation of enemy troops on the northern sector of the front, killing 21 soldiers.

Moreover, the report notes, in the central sector of hostilities an Iranian truck and an observation point were destroyed. There five Iranian servicemen were killed. An Iranian military dump was destroyed and one enemy soldier killed not far from the Iraqi city of Basra.

Tehran, 7 Sep -- A report issued here by the central staff of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps; and the joint staff of the Iranian Armed Forces reports some activation of combat operations on the western sector of the front. In the last 24 hours a total of 172 Iraqi soldiers were killed. In the estuary of the Shattal-'Arab waterway one rocket installation, two mortar positions and an Iraqi bunker were destroyed. In the region of Basra an Iraqi combat helicopter was shot down, and on the northern sectors of the front several enemy positions and observation posts were destroyed.

The communique reports that yesterday Iraqi aircraft and artillery made a strike against the Iranian cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr. Some civilians were killed.

Further Report

PM140905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "Fighting Continues"]

[Text] Baghad, 9 Sep -- Fighting is continued on the Iraq-Iran front. The Iraqi Military High Command has reported that yesterday Iranian aircraft and artillery struck the Iraqi city of Basra and the population centers of Zurbatiyah, Quraytu and Al-Mansuriyah, which sustained material damage. Two Iranian trucks, an artillery piece and four ammunition dumps were destroyed yesterday by Iraqi artillery fire.

Tehran, 9 Sep -- Iranian troops have put 155 enemy soldiers out of action, a joint report from the central staff of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the joint staff of the Iranian Armed Forces states. The main fighting was in the region of the mouth of the Shatt al-Arab where two ammunition trains, five military bunkers and three observation points manned by Iraqi troops were destroyed. In this fighting, the report says, 8 Iranian soldiers were killed and 39 wounded.

EQUATING OF U.S., USSR BY PRESS SCORED

NC101401 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Fourth talk in series by Vladimir Volinskiy]

[Text] In our previous talks we discussed how the bourgeois propaganda machinery, by insisting on using the term "superpower" in Iran and in imperialist countries, is doing its best to equate the United States of America -- a capitalist country -- and the Soviet Union -- a socialist country. By using the slogan "death to the superpowers" and other similar ones, the bourgeois mass media is trying to feign that it is not aware of the totally opposing aspects of the Soviet Union's peaceseeking policy and the aggressive U.S. policy -- two policies that stem from the nature of two differing systems, the socialist and the capitalist systems. Naturally, the question that arises is what purpose lies beind these efforts and to whose benefit is this propaganda?

If we look at the pages of the ETTELA'AT and KEYHAN newspapers published during the shah's reign in Iran, we can see that the shah and the court propaganda apparatus also used these terms widely. Furthermore, the shah's propaganda apparatus occasionally referred to the Soviet Union as a superpower and often called the Soviet society Red imperialism. The radio, television and press tried every day, from morning till night, to convince the Iranians that a danger threatened them from the north, and they spoke about the expansionism and the imaginary aggressive nature of the Soviet superpower.

The shah hoped that by starting a propaganda commotion about the imaginary Soviet threat, he could more easily deflect the attention of Iran's social quarters from his cooperation with the imperialists with the intentions of plundering and pillaging Iran's wealth and exploiting the Iranian nation. But everyone knows that the Iranian people were not fooled by the propaganda of the shah's regime, and with their anti-imperialist and antimonarchical revolution they very explicitly announced that they wanted the independence and freedom of their homeland.

However, the imperialists and Iran's reaction have not stopped their efforts to revive the former regime in Iran and, by having in mind their bitter experience in Iran, they are trying to display more flexibility. While trying to weaken the struggles of the Iranian people against the true enemy of independent Iran -- U.S. imperialism -- elements of U.S. imperialism constantly advocate the danger allegedly threatening Iran from the two superpowers. People like Qotbzadeh, Ebrahim Yazdi and Bani-Sadr, who succeeded in occupying high-ranking positions in Iran's Islamic Republic, brought up such allegations. Washington gave them large sums of money for their efforts to hide the true role of the imperialist forces and to prevent the Iranian people from telling friend from foe. For instance, it has become known that Qotbzadeh had received a $1 million check from the CIA when he was Iran's foreign minister.

Washington does not mind spending money in a bid to prevent the Islamic Republic of Iran from expanding friendly relations with countries that support Iran's struggle for independence, especially with the Soviet Union. It also wants to open Iran's doors once again to foreign companies, first and foremost to U.S. companies that formerly meddled in Iran. Washington is playing with the term "superpowers" and is trying to make this its imperialist policy on the international scene. It is very suitable for the United States and the enforcers of its policy to allege, for instance, that all international differences are manifestations of the struggles and confrontations of the two so-called superpowers and the struggles of the nations of Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia and other countries are described as one of the manifestations of the rivalry of the superpowers to gain supremacy in this or that part of the country, while actually the struggles of these nations are for independence and for liberation from dependence on imperialist countries. But since, as they put it, it is a matter of rivalry between superpowers then there is no need to help these nations.

When the Americans keep their large armadas permanently in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf, in the proximity of Iran's coasts thousands of kilometers from the United States, they explain that this is not the U.S. imperialists' expansionist wish or efforts to establish military diktat on the Near and Middle East -- something which is true -- but that this is because of the existing rivalry of superpowers. Meanwhile, the fact that the Soviet warships -- which incidentally arrive in much smaller number in this area, which is the route used by Soviet commercial ships -- have appeared in the area after the increase in U.S. Navy strength in the region is intentionally left unsaid. Also, the important fact that the United States opposes turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and terminating any type of military activity in this area, while the Soviet Union supports this desire of the Indian Ocean littoral countries, is left unsaid as well.

The repeated allegations by the bourgeois propaganda that the entire course of world events is merely a reflection of rivalry between the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- are nothing but efforts to inculcate the idea that the role of other countries in international affairs is insignificant or, in other words, the idea that in fact struggles against imperialism are useless and meaningless.

Vladimir Volinskiy then writes: In the Soviet Union we believe that the role and importance of each country in international life does not depend on the extent of its territories or on the level of its development, but on its policy. In the past, for instance when India was under British colonialist oppression, when Vietnam and Algeria were under French diktat, or when Cuba was actually a semicolony of the United States and Angola a Portuguese colony or, finally, when the monarchy ruled in Iran, did the vote and opinion of these countries carry weight in the world?

There are many such examples. But now these countries, like many other liberated countries. actively participate in international life and international affairs and even those who do not like this situation are compelled to take into consideration the vote and opinion of these countries more and more each day.

The imperialists are especially afraid of the joint efforts of liberated countries on the international scene and of their cooperation with socialist bloc countries, namely the largest socialist country, the Soviet Union. This is because if such cooperation exists, even the aggressive acts of the United States and other imperialist governments against a small country, whose people are working toward independent growth, will be doomed to fail. Therefore, in order to prevent nations from telling friends from foes and also to veil the true role of the imperialist forces and of forces that confront imperialism by defending the right of freedom-loving countries, the imperialists bring up the existence of ploys and machinations by the two superpowers and the need to struggle against the so-called superpowers of the East and West. But it is not accidental that life is said to be the best teacher. Nations of the world see more and more each day by their experience and realize who their friends are and who their foes, and different nations consolidate and unite in their struggles and defend independence and freedom. This topic will be discussed by Vladimir Volinskiy in his talk next week.

GROMYKO, PDRY COUNTERPART EXCHANGE MESSAGES

PM131401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali a telegram conveying heartfelt congratulations and best wishes on his appointment as foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). I am confident, the telegram said, that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries will continue to develop for the good of our peoples and in the interests of peace and security in the Near East.

In a reply telegram 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes. I want to reaffirm, the telegram says, our high assessment of and satisfaction with the present level of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries. Rating highly the selfless support which the Soviet Union is giving our country in various spheres, we express firm confidence that these relations will continue to develop, improve and strengthen for the sake of the prosperity and well-being of our friendly countries and peoples and in the name of furthering the common aims of supporting the cause of liberation and progress and strengthening security, stability and peace in the region and throughout the world.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH QATAR AMIR

PM140911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al-Thani, amir of Qatar, in which he conveyed to the amir and the friendly Qatari people heartfelt congratulations and good wishes on the country's independence day national holiday.

In a reply telegram on behalf of the people and government and from himself, the amir of Qatar expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev and also wishes for further progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

CASTRO THANKS USSR LEADERS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

PM131225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the Cuban people and the Communist Party and Government of Cuba, I express gratitute to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for the fraternal, warm congratulations in the 29th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Government of Cuba.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES CUBAN ECONOMIC OFFICIALS

PM131405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] A conversation was held 7 September between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and R. Leon, president of the Cuban National Bank, and R. Carizas, Cuban minister of foreign trade.

During the conversation they discussed questions of trade and economic ties between the two countries.

BREZHNEV, ECUADOR PRESIDENT EXCHANGE MESSAGES

PM131457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev has sent Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea a telegram in which he conveyed to the president and the friendly Ecuadorean people sincere congratulations and wishes for prosperity and progress on the occasion of Independence Day, the country's national holiday.

In a reply telegram, the Ecuadorean president expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the government and from himself personally.

The telegrams express confidence that the good relations which have taken shape between the two countries will continue to develop successfully for the good of the Soviet and Ecuadorean peoples and in the interests of strengthening general peace.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA SCORED

LD131430 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The American Senate has passed a resolution allowing the administration to use every means, including military, to counteract what is called a Cuban menace in the Western Hemisphere. Maksim Teplov makes these observations. Here is what he writes:

The resolution, proposed by Senator Steve Symms, Republican from Idaho, is in the form of an amendment to the budget. There is nothing original in this. Twenty years ago in 1962 the Congress took a similar decision under which the American Government pledged to combat Cubans by all possible means up to and including the use of arms. This decision of the American congressmen was almost fatal to humanity at that time. The tough U.S. policy of provocations against Cuba created a critical situation in the Caribbean and pushed the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

In August 1964 American legislators passed a resolution giving the government a free hand in Southeast Asia. As a result, the United States got involved in the Vietnam War and lost it. It looks like the U.S. Senate today is trying to revive this dangerous tendency of the sixties. How else is it possible to explain the menacing and openly inciting spirit of the Symms Amendment and why did the Reagan administration in the person of Secretary of State Shultz hurry to support the initiative?

As could be expected, the new resolution, openly threatening a sovereign state, has aroused a stormy response in Latin America. Political and public leaders in Venezuela, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and several other countries have denounced the U.S. plans of intervention. This resolution is an apparent attempt by the administration to revive the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine in its most aggressive form. The United States is shamelessly trying to legalize intervention as an instrument of reaching political aims in the Western Hemisphere. The document reduces to nothing such basic notions of international law as sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference as recorded in the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

The speeches in the Senate showed that the Latin American policy has not changed much in the past 20 years. Despite the facts, the United States continues to blame Cuba for the instability in Central America and the Caribbean, though it is largely itself responsible for this situation. By approving the anti-Cuban move of the Senate the administration showed once again that it has discarded diplomacy as a means of normalizing relations with Cuba. Last Tuesday, in a TV interview on Face the Nation, Secretary of State Shultz said that the present course is the best strategy as regards Cuba. Well, the present course is a course of intimidation and blackmail, confrontation and interference in the internal affairs of Cuba.

Twenty years ago the United States tried to deal with Cuba from a position of strength. As a result Cuba and Latin America countries now regard Americans as arrogant, conceited, selfish and unrealistic. This has not helped Americans to maintain good relations with their southern neighbors. As a result trust in the United States and faith in the good intentions of its government are falling. The fear and anxiety Latin Americans feel when thinking of their northern neighbor are beginning to dominate the continent.

TV RECORDS BREZHNEV APPEARANCE AT AWARD CEREMONY

LD131912 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 13 September begins its Vremya newscast with a 1-minute video report on a ceremony in the Kremlin in which Leonid Brezhnev presents awards to Cosmonauts Popov, Serebrov and Savitskaya.

The report begins by showing Brezhnev entering the room unassisted, with Chernenko, and then, Georgadze directly to his left and abreast of him. Because of the way the film is edited, it is impossible to ascertain how far Brezhnev walks before reaching the podium from which he tells the participants to sit down. The camera then cuts to shots of Beregovoy, Savitskaya, Popov and Serebrov. Brezhnev then makes a short speech. Cherenko is shown standing some distance behind Brezhnev with Georgadze at some distance to Brezhnev's left. Chernenko remains in his position behind Brezhnev and does not participate any further in the ceremony. Georgadze also remains in his position until the presentation ceremony, when he steps up to Brezhnev's immediate left in order to hand the Soviet leader the medals to pin on the cosmonauts.

The camera then shows Brezhnev presenting the awards to Popov, Serebrov and Savitskaya and the latter expressing their gratitude for them. The cosmonauts then present Brezhnev with a memento.

The report closes by showing Beregovoy, Chernenko, Popov, Brezhnev, Savitskaya, Georgadze and Serebrov standing in that order from left to right with the announcer saying that present at the ceremony were "Comrade Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Dmitriyev, head of a CPSU Central Committee Department; Comrade Georgadze, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Blatvo, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Air Lieutenant General Beregovoy, chief of the Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center; and other officials." As far as can be told from the video portion of the report, Brezhnev remains standing during the entire course of the ceremony.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES AKTIV ON POLITICAL EDUCATION

PM101329 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on 3 September Moscow city party organization aktiv meeting: "Improving Political Education Work"]

[Excerpt] A Moscow city CPSU organization aktiv meeting held yesterday discussed the question of the further improvement of political education work among working people in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, CPSU Central Committee resolutions and the recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the spirit of observance of the "Moral Principles of the Inhabitant of a Model Communist City."

Moscow CPSU Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin delivered the report at the meeting.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by B.A. Gryaznov, Frunzenskiy Raykom first secretary; A.Y. Afonin, Forge press operator at the No 1 state ballbearing plant; I.I. Oskin, party committee secretary at the Moscow Main Administration for Housing and Civilian Construction's No 1 housing construction combine; Yu D. Mashin, director of the Khromatron plant; Z.A. Malakhova, teacher at the No 72 school; N.A. Lakota, party committee secretary at the Moscow Bauman higher technical college; C.P. Syrnikov, department chief at the Detskiy Mir trading firm; and A.G. Bortsov, first secretary of the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

The aktiv meeting unanimously adopted a resolution.

Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and Moscow Gorkom secretaries and bureau members and candidate members participated in the aktiv meeting's work.

The shaping of the personality of the new man, V.V. Grishin said, is regarded by our party as one of the main avenues of communist building and an important condition for its success. The country's economic and sociopolitical development depends to a large extent on the effectiveness of educational work. At the same time the ideological and moral growth of every Soviet person constitutes an enormous asset in its own right.

The 26th CPSU Congress stressed the need to intensify party leadership of working people's education. The congress set the task of making the content of educational work more topical and its forms related to Soviet people's present-day needs and requirements. The ways to resolve this task are defined in CPSU Central Committee resolutions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and speeches.

The party displays daily concern to ensure the existence in our country of a moral and political atmosphere conducive, in all components of social life, labor and everyday life, to a spirit of high patriotic civicism and international fraternity, a respectful and solicitous attitude to people, comradeliness, honesty, unity of word and deed and trust in people combined with high responsibility toward society and people's civic duty.

Gigantic historical tasks have been resolved in the Soviet Union under the conditions of mature socialism -- a dynamic and crisis-free economy has been created, cultural and scientific achievements have been placed at the service of the entire people, and every person looks to the future with confidence. Social relations are characterized by the people's monolithic sociopolitical and ideological-moral unity. Soviet people's cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is unbreakable.

This is being demonstrated particularly graphically at this time, in the course of the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Our country is approaching the notable jubilee in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm and intensive work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Under the CPSU's leadership the Soviet people are successfully implementing the program of socioeconomic transformations mapped out by the party, which are ensuring a stronger material and technical base of communism.

The solution of the food problem has begun. This is being promoted by the tremendous purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to develop the national economy, raise the level of the people's prosperity, avert the threat of a new world war and relax international tension.

Muscovites are making a considerable contribution to communist building. By their shock labor, creative questing and loyality to the party's ideals they are confirming their high awareness, patriotism and profound understanding of their civic duty.

The plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan and 1981 were successfully fulfilled in industry, transport, construction and the city economy. The targets for the first 8 months of the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan were fulfilled ahead of schedule. The entire increase in production and construction was secured from labor productivity growth. Many types of modern highly productive machinery, machine tools, instruments, other machine building output and consumer goods have been put into production. Shipments by all forms of transport have increased. Modernization and retooling of enterprises is being carried out on a broad scale. Important production projects and capacities have been commissioned and a great many apartment blocks, schools, children's establishments, hospitals and trade and public catering enterprises have been built. There has been an increase in trade turnover and the volume of consumer services provided for the population. Workers at scientific institutions are successfully fulfilling their tasks.

The numerous labor initiatives and patriotic undertakings are evidence of Muscovites' high political awareness.

There has been broad dissemination of the movement for widespread introduction of scientific and technical achievements in saving labor, material and energy resources; the struggle to increase production, broaden the range and improve the quality of consumer goods; the movement for economy and thrift at every work place; the Gidroproyekt Institute Workers' intitative to raise the scientific and technical standard of design plans and thereby reduce the estimated cost of project construction and save material and labor resources; and Moscow's experience in creating low-waste technology. A sense of high responsibility for the state's interests pervades the Muscovites' movement to obtain above-plan profits growth during the 11th 5-Year Plan by reducing prime cost of output. There have also been valuable initiatives for completing work on schedule and to a high standard in transport, construction, the services sphere and in scientific establishments.

Moscow working people, educated by our party and the Soviet system as real patriots and internationalists, initiated the mass nationwide competition under the slogan "60 Shock Labor Weeks for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation." In the capital over 600,000 workers and specialists, 25,000 teams, thousands of sectors and shops and most enterprises and establishments in all sectors of the economy have joined in this movement. They are overfulfilling their daily norms and plan targets and achieving constant labor productivity growth, increases in output and improvements in product quality.

The capital's leading workers have launched new patriotic initiatives in the course of their shock labor vigils. They have resolved to fulfill their personal targets for the first 2.5 and 3 years of the 5-year plan by 30 December 1982.

We have all the conditions for augmenting our achievements and scaling greater heights in developing the economy and the educational activity of the Communists and all Moscow working people. The moral-political atmosphere in the capital is good and favorable, characterized by high awareness, organization and discipline on the part of the absolute majority of Muscovites and by their unbreakable cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Real socialism's achievements -- material and spiritual -- are reflected most fully in the life of the USSR's capital, V.V. Grishin went on to say. Thanks to active assistance from the peoples of our entire country and constant concern on the part of the party, the state and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the task of transforming Moscow into a model communist city is being constantly realized.

This is a multifaceted and compresensive task. As is known, in addition to an advanced economy, science, technology and culture, the characteristic features of a model communist city must include high ideological and moral qualities on the part of Muscovites and a spiritual world and conduct corresponding to communist ideals. And this dictates particularly forcefully the need to further intensify and improve educational work.

"Morality," Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed, "serves the further elevation of human society ...." In accordance with Lenin's behest, "the struggle to strengthen and complete communism" has been placed at the foundation of our Soviet morality.

The "Moral Principles of the Inhabitant of a Model Communist City," which actually emerged within labor collectives and have been approved by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, are imbued with the aspiration to consistently implement Lenin's behests. This code of moral norms concretizes, according to the specific features of the USSR's capital, the provisions of the moral code of the builder of communism, which is a component part of the CPSU program. The "Moral Principles of the Inhabitant of a Model Communist City" met with Muscovites recognition and support and form the basis of much multifaceted educational work being done by party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organizations and ideological institutions in the capital.

Many of the capital's rayons have seen the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive plans for the communist education of working people and the creation and active operation of centers for the scientific organization of ideological education work and methodological sections for Marxist-Leninist ethics and moral education. Lecture propaganda on questions relating to questions of morality and the Soviet way of life has improved.

A great deal of work is being done. But there is still a great deal to do. In the communist education of Muscovites the city party committee gives priority to the molding of communist convictions and an active life stance in working people. The system of Marxist-Leninist education and mass propaganda, in which over 4 million Muscovites are studying; takes an important place.

The results of the last academic year in the party instruction system testify to an improvement in the ideological-theoretical standard of studies and to the considerable depth of the knowledge obtained by students. Increasing numbers of political school and seminar students are initiating the elaboration of stepped-up socialist pledges, personal counterplans, personal savings records and rationalization proposals. Here unity between word and deed is having a graphic impact and the moral force of communist convictions is being demonstrated.

At the same time there are shortcomings in organizing and conducting studies. The efficacy and effectiveness of this work do not meet present-day requirements. The instruction provided still does not always manage to mold in students the qualities of political fighters. There are still many manifestations of quotation-mongering during studies in political school and seminars. Frequently hackneyed truths are repeated instead of there being a lively exchange of opinions, creative discussions and in-depth analysis of vital questions of concern to the students. All this not only lessens people's interest in studying world-outlook problems, it engenders indifference and causes them moral harm.

The economic instruction system needs substantial improvement. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Instruction and Education of Working People," priority attention in the new academic year must be devoted to forming in students: modern economic thinking, a conviction of the socialist system's advantages, a sense of duty and the ability to secure the success of the party's economic policy.

Party raykoms and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations should strive to ensure that students in all forms of political and economic education receive in-depth knowledge and know how to make active use of it. Using all forms of political and educational work, we must strive to ensure that every Muscovite is devoted to the cause of communism, warmly loves his socialist motherland, toils honestly for the fatherland's benefit and displays daily concern for the consolidation of its economic and defense might.

Political and organizational work must be organized so that all our city's working people have a profound knowledge and understanding of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, struggle for their implementation and strive for the full and expeditious implementation of party and Central Committee decisions. This is the main task for party organizations, the Komsomol, the soviets, the trade unions and our numerically strong aktiv.

An important element in developing an active life stance in Muscovites; as in all Soviet people, is the inculcation of a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" notes, it is necessary to convincingly elucidate the great revolutionary transforming force of Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of proletarian internationalism and the great creative contribution our party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are making to the theory and practice of scientific communism and communist education of the masses.

Moscow party organizations should adopt as part of their arsenal the rich experience of patriotic and international education of working people generalized and analyzed by the all-union scientific and technical conference held by the CPSU Central Committee in Riga this summer.

It is necessary to strive to ensure that every Muscovite unswervingly follows the principles of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, makes his own contribution to strengthening the friendship between all the Soviet Union's peoples and displays implacability toward any manifestations of nationalism or racial enmity.

It is necessary to strengthen Muscovites' fraternal ties with the working people of our country's union republics and to develop diverse production and cultural contacts with allied and related labor collectives and exchanges of advanced experience.

Labor collectives are called upon to play an important role in molding in working people a sense of responsibility for the results of labor activity and in improving educational work as a whole.

There are a considerable number of enterprises in Moscow where an atmosphere of harmonious work, comradeship, exactingness and implacability toward shortcomings has been established. The party committees and bureaus here skillfully coordinate the efforts of the Communists, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders in educating the workers and employees in the spirit of a communist attitude toward labor and public property and implacability toward antisocial actions. A great deal of this work is being done in Leningradskiy, Perovskiy, Proletarskiy and Timiryazevskiy Rayons. Still, there are enterprises and establishments in the city where educational work is weak and the requisite exactingness toward people's work and conduct is lacking.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must increase labor collectives' responsibility for the job entrusted to them, strive to create an atmosphere of creative questioning in them and make the maximum contribution to raising social production efficiency and work quality.

It is necessary to create and educate labor collectives where every person is a model of communist attitude toward labor, plays an active part in the enterprise's production and social life and strives to ensure an atmosphere of benevolence, interest in common success and implacability toward violations of labor and production discipline, aversion to innovation and bureaucracy.

The criterion of a labor collective's maturity must be an aspiration on the part of each one of its members to cherish and augment socialist property, display a proprietorial attitude toward the people's wealth and resolutely oppose mismanagement, waste, pilfering and other phenomena harming public interests.

In every labor collective it is important to cherish and augment the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and people and strive for exemplary organization of the production and educational processes. It is necessary to strive to ensure that all labor collectives play an active part in the struggle to transform the capital's enterprises, establishments and educational institutions into models ones.

Production teams are among the most important and effective components of communist education during the process of labor activity. Facts show that the quality of labor is higher and its productivity grows more rapidly in terms. The educational work of multiple teams working to a single job schedule is particularly effective.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 17th trade unions congress that a well-organized team working efficiently and intelligently is "a real school for the development of workers' management skills and an experimental laboratory for creative initiative. Members of this kind of team master economic as well as political knowledge so necessary in our time in practice, in daily joint labor. A sense of being master of your plant and master of your country is forged in a team of this kind."

Almost half the Moscow workers have now been brought together in production teams. However, not enough attention is devoted to the team form of work everywhere. Sometimes creation of such production collectives proceeds more slowly than necessary and the level of skill of the workers included in teams is not always considered.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs should support and develop the team form of labor in every way and strive to ensure that good work organization and an atmosphere of collectivism, honesty and creativity is secured in every team.

The education role of foremen and team leaders must be increased. By virtue of their place in the production process, these are the leaders closest to and most closely linked with the workers and their requirements and interests. Sectors and teams must be headed by experienced and skilled Communists and Komsomol members enjoying authority.

Socialist competition, V.V. Grishin went on to say, is a powerful and tested means for resolving economic tasks and educating working people. In competition, labor education's link with the ideological tempering and moral improvement of people is manifested. In the process of labor rivalry, working people's initiative and independence of action is developed and a communist attitude toward labor is crystallized.

Socialist competition rallies working people around a common objective and unites them with such forms of collectivism as exchanges of experience, mentorship, mutual aid and the transfer of leading workers to lagging teams. There are considerable numbers of such manifestations of comradeship and selflessness in our city. The numerous labor initiatives by leading collectives and innovators in the city also constitute a mass expression of the new, collectivist morality.

At the same time we still have collectives in which competition is formalistic in nature, workers are ignorant of the obligations of the enterprise, shop or team -- or even their own obligations -- and shock labor vigils are not staged. This kind of atmosphere gives rise to indifference and formalism in competition and a contradiction between word and deed. And success in either the economy or education cannot be expected when appeals for creativity in labor and initiative are made in a situation where there are serious shortcomings in the utilization of equipment and the expenditure of raw material and fuel and energy resources and when the introduction of advanced experience and progressive forms of labor is lax.

It is necessary to be more exacting and principle-minded in assessing competition results and people's attitudes to labor and adopted pledges and to instill responsibility for loyalty to one's words and promises. For this it is necessary to make more efficient use of material and moral incentives and to unswervingly observe the rule that wages must be earned. It is necessary to resolutely prevent so-called "rounding off" [vyvodilovka], wage leveling and all kinds of deception. It is important to ensure the most direct tangible link between labor and its remuneration.

The organic combination of each workers' interests with the interests of the enterprise and society as a whole has an educational as well as an economic effect. The quality of labor is a moral as well as an economic concept. A person's conscience serves as a guarantee of quality. And it is very important to provide every possible incentive for those who work honestly and to appreciate and support them.

The implementation of the party's course aimed at intensifying social production and raising its efficiency is only possible given a high degree of organization, efficiency and discipline. A considerable amount still remains to be done to secure these requirements everywhere.

Party and trade union organizations, economic leaders and labor collectives themselves are called upon to strengthen conscious discipline and organization in every way, utilizing the entire arsenal of education and public influence and the potential of competition.

Working people's ideological and moral maturity is manifested most vividly in the supreme form of socialist competition -- the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. More than 80 percent of Moscow workers and employees now participate in it.

The movement for a communist attitude toward labor has raised the competition among millions of Soviet people to a new level in line with the task set by V.I. Lenin: "Gradually but unswervingly introducing communist discipline and communist labor."

More attention must be devoted to this movement, especially since the requisite attention is not devoted to it everywhere. It is important not to allow demands to weaken in the competition for a communist attitude toward labor, as in socialist competition as a whole. It must set the participants increasingly lofty and difficult tasks. It is essential to eliminate formalism everywhere and strive to achieve the Leninist demand of publicizing competition, comparing its results and widely disseminating leading workers' experience. Competition conditions also require further improvement.

The political and moral development of Soviet people is also promoted by their participation in the administration of social and production affairs. Hundreds of thousands of the capital's working people are working actively in elected party and soviet organs, trade unions and other public organizations and are involved in permanent production conferences. An effective role is also played by working people's participation in the administration of production and public affairs through workers meetings, councils of innovators and teams and economic analysis bureaus.

The thoughts and actions of Muscovites, as of all Soviet people, focus on resolving the task set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "...working better. Compiling plans better and fulfilling them better. Organizing production better and producing better. In a word, working more efficiently." This partywide demand confronts every party organization with the most acute question of further improving educational work, overcoming the persistence of old habits in economic management and labor, strengthening discipline in all sectors of the economy and shaping in people a sense of responsibility and creative approach.

The capital's working people have a moral duty to master the latest equipment and technology, improve their skill and professional expertise, struggle for steady labor productivity growth and save material, energy and financial resources and everything the country possesses created by the people's labor.

These qualities are molded in the course of creative activity, confirming again and again Lenin's idea that communist morality is only instilled in nationwide labor. Observance of these demands has already become the paramount moral duty and a spiritual requirement for a considerable number of the city's working people.

CPSU raykoms, the Moscow city trade union council, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs must continue to instill in working people collectivism, responsibility for the situation in their enterprise or institution, in the city and in the country and concern for public interests.

The paramount role in resolving ideological and educational tasks belongs to our leadership cadres. Every leader must organically combine in himself party-mindedness and profound competence, discipline, initiative and a creative approach to matters. He is obliged to always consider the sociopolitical and educational consequences of decisions, to be sensitive to people's needs and requirements and to serve as an example in work and everyday life. He must display a high degree of responsibility for matters entrusted to him.

This is in fact the way most of our leadership cadres at every level operate, ensuring constant unity between economic, organizational and ideological-political work. Party raykoms are enlisting leadership cadres in educational work with increasing frequency and analyzing in greater depth the educational aspects of economic decisions. When selecting leadership cadres, in addition to their professional knowledge and experience, increasing consideration is being given to their personal moral and political qualities and ability to educate their subordinates.

At the same time there are still frequent instances when the economic cadre's role in educational work has been manifestly underrated. Instances of incorrect conduct by individual communist leaders have not been eliminated in a number of rayons. Unfortunately, in some places a principled party assessment is not made of these intolerable facts.

Party raykoms and primary party organizations must be strictly guided by the fundamental principle of our party morality: "Communists have but one privilege: to be where things are more difficult."

Moscow party and trade union organizations and soviet organs must devote more attention to educating Muscovites in the spirit of respect for an unswerving complaince with the norms of the USSR Constitution, Soviet laws, the rules of socialist intercourse and the requirements of communist morality.

Socialist democracy presupposes unity of rights and obligations and discipline in all sectors of public, production and everyday life. The social soil for the growth of immorality, lack of respect for laws and antisocial manifestations does not and cannot exist in Moscow, as in our country's other cities. But this does not mean that we do not have such phenomena. They exist, and it is necessary to combat them persistently and consistently and to eliminate their causes.

In some collectives models of highly moral behavior, conscientiousness and discipline live side by side with conceit and egoism, thieving and drunkenness, indiscipline and wastefulness, and other phenomena diametrically opposed to our community morality.

Drunkenness remains a serious problem. However, the struggle against drunkenness and other violations is being waged inefficiently. Disciplinary commissions, councils of labor conscience, public cadre sections and comrades' courts are not making full use of their opportunities to influence drunkards and idlers. Party and trade union committees have not managed to create in collectives public censure of violators of laws and moral norms.

Party and Soviet organs should strive to have all Muscovites familiar with and unswervingly observing our country's laws, always acting in a spirit of socialist legality, maintaining exemplary public order, displaying an implacable attitude toward any antisocial manifestations or violations of the norms and rules of socialist intercourse and playing an active part in sociopolitical life. At work, in society and in their personal lives they must be tactful, modest and truthful, display feelings of comradeship and mutual assistance and exemplify ideologically scrupulous and moral behavior not only in their home city but outside it.

Educational work must be organized so that every Muscovite promotes by his labor and conduct and all his activity the assertion and development of the Soviet socialist way of life and resolutely combats manifestations of any forms of consumerist mentality and the influnece of bourgeois ideology and morality.

Under present-day conditions, when imperialism, and primarily American imperialism, fueling the arms race, is waging a real ideological war against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries it is necessary to strive more actively to ensure that all Muscovites are aware of the irrefutable fact that our people's ideological positions and morality retain their class and political nature.

Muscovites must be taught to probe events in sociopolitical life, correctly assess them and see the harm caused by the bourgeois morals alien to our society zealously publicized by Western information media. Ideological subversion services persistently attack our ideological and moral values in an attempt to introduce into Soviet people's minds political apathy, egoism, acquisitiveness, nationalism and religious feelings.

It is necessary to vividly and comprehensibly explain to Muscovites, particularly the young, the historic achievements and advantages of real socialism, to expose bourgeois fabrications about illusory Western freedoms and to combat philistine rumors with the word of truth. CPSU raykoms, party organizations and ideological cadres must persistently, purposefully raise the level of social awareness, develop political vigilance in Muscovites and arm them with the ability to actively resist the class enemy's intrigues.

Party organizations must improve the way working people are informed about topical questions of domestic and foreign policy and socioeconomic development problems.

Broad opportunities for this work are provided by comprehensive political action days, information conferences, question-and-answer evenings, oral magazine programs, lectures, talks and means of visual agitation. All these well-known forms of political education work among the masses must be sharpened politically and invested with more profound content.

Party raykoms and party organizations must constantly expand and improve work on citizens' atheist education. The new Soviet rituals must be introduced more actively into labor and public life.

At the same time it is necessary to raise the responsibility of party committees and officials for an attentive and sensitive attitude to citizens' everday needs and requirements. More concern must be displayed for emotionally unsettled [lichno neustroyennyy] people, who are often inclined to make an unobjective assessment of our life and seek refuge in the world of religion. Patient individual work should be carried out with such people, as with believers. It is particularly important to devote more attention to children from believers' families. It must always be remembered that the multifaceted forms of means of atheist and moral education are effective when consideration is given to each specific person's characteristics and requirements.

Education of the young must be our constant concern. Young Muscovites, like the overwhelming majority of their peers throughout our country, are boundlessly devoted to the communist cause, confirming this daily by their labor, study and social activity.

At the same time defects in educational work with teenagers and young people are visible in the light of present-day requirements.

Educational work with school, vocational and technical school, technical college and VUZ students is lax. Educational establishment teachers do not bear the requisite responsibility for the political and moral education of the young. Teaching is not conducted according to educational tasks. All these shortcomings are being tolerated in a situation of nonintervention by public education and vocational and technical education organs and the relevant ministries and departments.

Parents tolerate many shortcomings in children's education. Party organizations and labor collectives are still insufficiently exacting toward them for the civic execution of their parental duty.

Komsomol organizations must conduct educational work with young people better. The provisions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress constitute an action program for Komsomol organizations for the moral education of young people.

Work with young people requires an interested attitude toward their requirements and problems and specificity and needs authoritative and experienced people with something to say to the young. Party raykoms and party organizations are called upon to constantly raise the standard of leadership of the Komsomol and improve the business of educating the younger generation. All our young people must be ideologically tempered, devoted to the Communist Party's cause, highly educated, industrious, strong, bold, healthy and always ready to come to the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The educational activity of party and trade union organizations and soviet organs must embrace not only labor and public life but people's everyday life.

Positive experience of educational work in working people's residential areas has been accumulated in Perov, Pervomay and Frunze Rayons. Other rayon party organizations are also improving educational work in residential areas, making it possible to introduce the requirements of the "Moral Principles of the Inhabitant of a Model Communist City" more solidly into relations between people and everyday life.

However there is still considerable untapped potential in this important matter. Muscovites' complaints of shortcomings in the work of trade, consumer service and public catering enterprises, transport and medicine are justified.

CPSU raykoms and rayispolkoms must continue to organize good work on the part of trade enterprises, passenger transport and medical establishments. Raise the responsibility of these organizations' leaders for the job entrusted to them, hear reports by them and organize meetings with the population.

It is necessary to develop the system of family and consumer services, considerably expand the services sphere and improve the quality of services. It is necessary to coordinate the efforts of primarily economic, city and communal services and orient them toward the further improvement of Muscovites' lives and everyday existence and the struggle to transform Moscow into a model communist city.

It is necessary to strengthen law and order in every way, intensify the struggle against hooliganism, theft and crime and improve the work of internal affairs and public organs.

Party raykoms must take measures to improve the organization of the provision of housing and municipal services for Muscovites particularly during the coming winter. It is necessary to improve work on the selection, deployment and education of housing officials, raise their responsibility for the job entrusted to them, ensure a sensitive and attentive attitude toward people, regularly discuss questions relating to work with citizens letters at raykoms bureau sessions and in primary party organizations and achieve exemplary organization of the reception of working people in raykoms and rayispolkoms.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations should devote more attention to the ideological, moral and esthetic content of cultural establishments' work and strive to ensure that events held there provide tangible benefit for the communist education of Muscovites and the enrichment of their spiritual world. Leisure must actively promote people's moral improvement.

It is necessary to display constant concern for the improvement and development of working people's esthetic standards and artistic taste. Muscovites should be enlisted on a broad scale in preserving, augmenting and disseminating the spiritual riches of Soviet society and in the protection of Moscow's historical, architectural and other cultural assets.

Work to strengthen the family and instill highly moral relationships within it is of great topicality and social significance. Party, soviet and Komsomol organs should display constant concern for strengthening the family on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and trust and mutual assistance between spouses, who must bear responsibility for educating children in the spirit of the high communist ideological commitment and morality and play an active part in rendering all possible assistance to the school and public organizations in educating the younger generation. It is necessary to orient the activity of agitation collectives, the apartment block community and develop and improve the "family and marriage service" preventive medicine establishments which have been created in a number of the city's rayons.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet organs should be more persistent in instilling in every inhabitant of the city a sense of being a master in his own city and respect for Muscovites' good name. As good and proprietorial masters, Moscow's working people must augment its economic and cultural riches, strengthen discipline in all spheres of public and labor life and set an example of organization, staunchness and responsibility at all times and everywhere -- in work and at home, in street, store, movie theater and public transport. It is necessary to constantly instill in every Muscovite self-discipline in behavior and actions, tolerance toward individual unforeseen circumstances, understanding of these circumstances, benovelence and an aspiration to eliminate shortcomings through common efforts. This forms part of the "Moral Principles of the Inhabitants of a Model Communist City," which must become an immutable law of our life. Moscow is called upon to be example to the entire country in everything. The city party organization and Moscow working people have been set this task by the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and it must be unconditionally resolved.

The improvement of the efficiency of ideological and educational work and the introduction into Muscovites' lives and labor of the "Moral Principles of the Inhabitant of a Model Communist City" require party organizations to display a differentiated approach to different categories of working people, take their requirements and interests into account and diversify the forms and measures involved in mass political measures.

The standard of party leadership of Muscovites' ideological and moral education has risen recently in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Party raykoms and primary party organizations have begun to analyze questions of educational work to a greater extent and in greater depth at plenums and aktiv meetings. Considerable attention is being devoted to the training of ideological cadres.

At the same time there are still considerable shortcomings in leadership of the process of Muscovites' ideological and moral education. In some places people attempt out of inertia to proceed from quantitative assessments and criteria in this work. Frequently people still seek formalistic innovations instead of displaying concern for the depth, comprehensibility and effectiveness of education.

Party organizations must strive for the fulfillment of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee resolutions relating to the further improvement of ideological and party organizational work.

To further improve party leadership of Muscovites' ideological and moral education it is necessary to continue to improve comprehensive planning, strive for coordination in the work of all ideological establishments and forms of agitation and propaganda and increase the communists' vanguard role and economic leaders' responsibility for the creation of a favorable moral and psychological climate in collectives.

The party gorkom secretariat has approved a plan of measures aimed at further improving the education of the capitals working people in the spirit of the "moral principles of the inhabitant of a model communist city." It provides for measures to further propagandize and introduce the "moral principles" and for this, to make more efficient use of political and economic instruction, mass forms of propaganda, studies at educational establishments, cultural institutions' work, press articles and radio and television broadcasts.

Party raykoms and party organizations must ensure the full implementation of this plan. The standard of party leadership must match the level of the tasks. The task of the communist education of the masses and their education in the spirit of communist morality is a complex one. There is a great deal of work ahead.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that Moscow's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations will intensify their work on working people's communist education and will orient it to an even greater extent toward the successful fulfilment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and will augment their contribution to the implementation of communist building tasks.

SOLOMENTSEV REPORTS TO RFSFR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD101707 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] There was a meeting today in Moscow of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. It discussed measures to ensure the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Republic for the current year. A report was delivered by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He noted in particular that the 8-month plan for the volume of goods sold was met by all industrial ministries. The entire increment in industrial output was obtained through growth in labour productivity. Individual ministries, however, did not overcome lags in the fulfilment of the output plan for some types of goods. A decision was passed at the meeting on measures for the unconditional fulfilment of the plan for the socioeconomic development of the republic and socialist pledges for the current year.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12-13 SEP REPORTED

LD140138 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12-13 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

12 September

Udmurtskaya ASSR has been one of the first areas in the Non-Chernozem Zone to complete winter sowing. More than 380,000 hectares has been sown to winter rye, which is considerably more than in previous years. (0000 GMT)

Grain has been reaped on over 3 million hectares out of a total of 4 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray. The weather is dry and sunny. Two-thirds of the reaped grain has been threshed. (0800 GMT)

Moskovskaya Oblast has completed the sowing of winter crops, mainly wheat and rye. In certain rayons the harvest in past years has been over 30 quintals per hectare. (1300 GMT)

13 September

In Altayskiy Kray grain harvesting is in progress on the 4 millionth hectare. Sovetskiy Rayon farms were the first to meet the plan for grain crop sales to the state, delivering 130,000 tons of grain to procurement points. (0100 GMT)

Mass harvesting of corn grain has begun in Kirgiziya, in southern rayons and the Chu Valley. From every hectare of irrigated arable land 60 quintals of grain crops are obtained. (1100 GMT)

Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers have threshed grain crops on 3 million hectares. This represents 70 percent of the area sown with grain crops. Every day hundreds of thousands of tons of barley and wheat are delivered to elevators and reception centers from threshing floors. (1300 GMT)

Farmers of Orenburgskaya Oblast have completed harvesting on an area of more than 4.3 million hectares. The harvest of grain was difficult. The extremely dry first half of the summer and the persistently rainy weather in August created many difficulties. Nonetheless, the farmers of the oblast have brought in the harvest even more quickly than last year. (1530 GMT)

In the Novosibirskaya Oblast the agricultural workers of the Tatarskiy Rayon have become the first to complete the harvest. Grain has been threshed from an area of about 100,000 hectares. The average yield is approximately 10 quintals per hectare. (1904 GMT)

AGRONOMIST VIEWS FIELD-WORK TASKS, 1983 HARVEST

LD102102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Commentary by RSFSR Merited Agronomist Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov]

[Text] In some regions of the country the arrival of fall has made its presence felt with rain and cold winds, in others with dry and hot weather. However, for farm workers everywhere the fall is the time of bringing in the harvest and laying the foundations for the next harvest. The country's grain-growers have cut grain and pulse crops on four-fifths of the total sown area. Harvesting continues on the entire territory of the RSFSR from Kaliningrad in Vladivostok. In the Non-Chernozem Zone one-fourth of the grain area remains to be harvested. Many farms in eastern regions have achieved a good rate of harvesting complex.

This year is difficult for Siberian grain. In many places it is stunted and spare with secondary tillering. The threshing floors and elevators and harvesting transport complexes of north Kazakhstan are working around the clock. Mass competition to achieve the highest labor productivity has been launched there. The first harvesting pledges have been successfully fulfilled by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Azerbaijan, Tatarskaya ASSR, Mordovskaya ASSR, Chuvashskaya ASSR and Grodnenskaya, Gorkovskaya, Tambovskaya and a number of other oblasts.

More and more areas are beginning to harvest sunflowers. In the Kuban over 21 quintals of seeds are being threshed on average per hectare. The sugar refineries of the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem Zone and the Kuban, where the first 100,000 hectares of sugar beet have been harvested, have begun processing the root-crops. The rate of harvesting of tubers is growing in Belorussia, Chuvashskaya ASSR and the oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone, the main potato-growing areas.

The field workers' special concern is for next year's harvest. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Urals and West Siberia, Bashkirskaya ASSR and Tatarskaya ASSR have successfully coped with sowing of winter crops. Unfortunately, poor use in being made of the opportunity to increase the productivity of the winter crops area by applying fertilizers to the sowing rows on farms in Ivanovskaya and Yaroslavskaya Oblasts. The fall day is short, but the field workers still have to do a large volume of field work. There is no time to lose.

ANIMAL SPECIALIST CITES LAGS IN FODDER SUPPLY

PM101157 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 1

[Animal specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Silage Time"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has prepared its latest report on fodder procurement. Some 54.6 million tons of hay has been laid in, which is 78 percent of plan. Some 58.1 million tons of haylage has been laid down -- 10 percent more than last year.

The center of fodder procurement operations is shifting more and more to the silage crop fields. Some 42.3 million tons of finished silage has already been obtained, which is 90 percent of last year's level by this time and 17 percent of the planned quantity.

Look at those last figures again — 42.3 million tons of finished silage has been obtained, which is 17 percent of the planned quantity -- and it will at once become clear how much remains to be done to fully supply kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units with succulent fodder. It is still necessary to lay in more than 200 million tons more silage. And this must be done in a matter of days -- in many parts of the country the first frosts are not far off.

The silage procurement situation is at its best in Estonia, where the procurement plan has been 72 percent fulfilled. Turkmenia's farms have laid in 52 percent of the planned quantity of silage, while those of Belorussia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia have laid in 43-44 percent. Yet the silage procurement plan has been only 5-9 percent fulfilled in Kazakhstan, Kirgiziya and Moldavia and 15 percent fulfilled in the Ukraine.

In the RSFSR, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Yaroslavskaya Oblast are closest to completing their silage plan. Of the planned 1.42 million tons, they have laid in 1,295,000 or 91 percent. It must be said that here 1.92 million tons of silage matter has already been laid in, so the target will certainly be met. The succulent fodder procurement plan has been 83-percent fulfilled in Sakhalinskaya Oblast, 79 percent in Vologodskaya Oblast and 78 percent in Kostromskaya Oblast.

At the same time silage stocks are growing too slowly in a number of oblasts. I will mention some which are furthest behind in their economic regions. In the Central Region, they are Bryanskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts (12 percent of plan), in the Volga-Vyatka region -- the Chuvashskaya ASSR (24 percent), in the Central Chernozem -- Belgorodskaya Oblast (0.3 percent), in the Volga Region -- Volgogradskaya Oblast (2 percent), and in the North Caucasus -- Rostovskaya Oblast (4 percent).

RESEARCHER DISCUSSES FODDER PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

LD111458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2040 GMT 8 Sep 82

[From "The Land and People" program; interview with Vladimir Vasilyevich Popov, candidate in biology and senior member of the scientific staff of the All-Union Scientific Institute of Fodder, by unidentified interviewer; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Popov] Everyone is well acquainted with the words spoken by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: All we need for an upturn in agriculture is fodder, fodder and once again fodder. It would seem to be quite clear: In order to improve the provision of meat, milk and other stockfarming products for the population, it is necessary to be concerned about fodder.

An enormous quantity of fodder is produced every year in our country, capable of meeting the growing needs of the stockfarmers. Nevertheless, the large volume of fodder production is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in stock. The main cause is underrating the qualitative aspect of fodder. Material which has been made available shows that overall plant fodder losses annually amount to 1/3 of the fodder-crop harvest. And of these, according to the Fodder Research Institute's data, 40 to 45 percent are lost as a result of a failure to observe the optimal harvesting times, 20 percent as a result of violations of the practices of laying in fodder, and the remainder as a result of a lack of capital storage facilities and chemical preservatives.

An increase in losses inevitably leads to considerable reduction in fodder quality, resulting in a growing need for grain concentrates in order to obtain an increase in stockfarming produce. The Fodder Research Institute's experience shows that to gain 1 kg of live weight, calves have to be fed with 4 kg of compound feed if poor quality silage is used, but with only 2 kg of grain if first-class silage is used. It has been established that the legitimate and inevitable losses of nutrients during the laying in of fodder made of grasses amount to about 6 to 8 percent. None of the systems being used, however, with the exception of the preparation of grass meal and silage with chemical preservatives, meets these requirements to a satisfactory degree.

[Interviewer] Vladimir Vasilyevich, all the same, what effect does one method of preserving or another have on the loss in value of hay, silage and haylage?

[Popov] It is well known that specialized storage facilities are a most important factor in the prolonged preservation of fodder in good condition with minimum losses of nutrients. The time has come to get rid of the methods of storing fodder in mounds, clamps, stacks, ricks, pits and unlined earth trenches forever! These lead as a rule to losses of 40 to 45 percent of its nutritive value.

Unfortunately, at present the conditions for fodder storage on farms are unsatisfactory. Farms have only 25 to 30 percent of the capital storage facilities which they need for silage and haylage. Almost all the hay is stored in open ricks and stacks. There are practically no storage facilities for artificially dried fodder.